THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 167

••—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower re-Views

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Steel and Wagner Act; Power: Tory Socialism

One week ago the nations were found resisting war under severe provocation along the coasts of Spain. This week the forces of conciliation have made further progress. They have brought Germany and Italy nearer to the point of rejoining the London non-intervention committee.

Even now, when negotiations with Germany and Italy are not completed, it can be reported that world peace has survived its latest threat, possibly the most inflammatory in nearly 20 troubled years.

The news spotlight therefore turns quickly to a less settled area of human relations, to strike-bound steel mills of Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois.

Wagner Act Test

Behind the week's welter of labor events moves a dominating issue: Whether or not the Wagner Labor Relations Act compels employers to sign contracts with labor unions.

Unionized labor, represented in this case by the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, is seeking to read compulsion into the act.

In an appeal lodged Wednesday with L. C. Bajork, Chicago regional director for the National Labor Relations Board, the S. W. O. C. said that "the purpose of collective bargaining can only be a signed agreement covering wages, hours and working conditions."

Since the Inland Steel Company refuses to sign a contract, the union charges it with "unfair labor practices" under the terms of the Wagner Act. The company interprets the act to mean only an obligation to bargain, not sign.

Decision on this point by the labor board may prove decisive in strikes affecting 70,000 workers of independent steel companies in seven states.

Steel Hardens

In the earlier encounters of John L. Lewis's C. I. O. with the steel industry, steel displayed a surprising malleability. Mr. Lewis last March spoke of the "industrial statesmanship" of Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation.

This encomium followed signature by U. S. Steel affiliates of labor contracts almost without a struggle. Since steel had long been the arch-type of opposition to outside unions, the event was historic.

But a sterner fight loomed with the "independents." One of the largest, Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, yielded after the C. I. O. had won a workers' election, 2½ to 1.

That was May 21. Soon the C. I. O. claimed more than 300,000 of steel's 548,000 workers. On May 26, a strike order was issued against Republic Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube and Inland.

Republic defied the union. A riot at Chicago brought three fatalities, many injuries. Loyal workers remained in the picketed plants at Youngstown, Ohio. Supplies were flown in until union snipers stopped the planes. Then the company sought to send in food by mail.

Postal authorities refused to deliver "unusual" mail, on the ground that delivery of food would amount to federal intervention in favor of the employers. Strike pickets stopped mail trucks.

Embattled Sheriffs

At this point sheriffs and the public began to take a hand. Last Saturday, Sheriff Ralph Elser of Mahoning County crashed the picket lines at Youngstown with a carload of food. Then the union cut the rails with acetylene torches.

Railroads, led by Baltimore & Ohio, protested. Talk of Federal action grew, but Washington waited. Republic protested the Federal mail policy. Governors Davey of Ohio and Murphy of Michigan redoubled their efforts to settle strikes in their states, and are still hard at work.

At Monroe, Mich., the City Council has asked Governor Murphy to proclaim martial law. Mayor Daniel A. Knaggs enlisted citizens in a corps of vigilantes to reopen the Newton Steel Company mill, a Republic affiliate. Thursday evening, 200 deputized citizens broke through the picket line behind a barrage of tear and nauseating gases. Five hundred workers sped into the plant in cars.

The C. I. O. has called a tri-state mass meeting at Monroe for Sunday.

Steel hardens. The heavy Lewis eyebrows bristle blackly. Over the strife a cartoonist of the week depicts words from the preamble to the Wagner Act: An Act to Diminish the Causes of Labor Disputes. . . ."

The words were proved in earlier steel disputes. They remain to be proved in the current strikes.

Picketing: Union - Employer Crisis: Page 1.

Michigan, whose state capital, Lansing, was seized in part Monday by crowds protesting arrest of eight C. I. O. automobile pickets, this week brought a state labor relations bill near completion. New

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Reorganized Tenant Farms On Social Basis Advocated; Increased Income Forecast

Survey of Plantations in Nine Arkansas Counties Results in Recommendation for General Revision Along Co-operative Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark. — Recommendations for improving the lot of the tenant farmer and organizing the plantation on a more socially acceptable basis are offered by Dr. H. W. Blalock, associate economist of the College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas, as the result of a study made of the 1934 operations of plantations in nine Arkansas counties.

A picture of plantations located on "the best cotton land" in the world is drawn from the study. It shows that the system is one where the landlords do not prosper, the tenants live poorly.

The situation could be tremendously improved, Dr. Blalock believes, if certain steps were taken. The income of the tenant family, for instance, could be increased by approximately $80 a year if each family produced as much as possible of the food supply on the farm. In view of the facts that the average total net income per family of wage hands and tenants on plantations was only $287 in 1934, the increase would be more than a fourth.

Labor organization on the plantation needs revision, Dr. Blalock declares. His study shows that tenant farms are too small. It reveals that the size of these farms has remained practically stationary with a tendency to decline in size since 1920. Cropper farms contain less than 20 acres and share tenants approximately 30 acres. With improved methods of farming and modern tools and machinery, these farms on the average, should be larger. There is sufficient labor near most plantations to supplement family labor during hoeing and picking periods to enable each family to grow more cotton than they can hoe and pick. They could also produce more food crops and livestock for consumption on the farm.

Dr. Blalock is inclined to think better results could be obtained if the production of foods and their preservation were done co-operatively on the plantation rather than individually as at present. A co-operative undertaking would include a plantation garden situated on the most suitable land, a canning plant for the preservation of surplus foods, a sweet potato curing and storage house, dairy, cold storage for the preservation of meats and perishables. Such co-operative undertakings on the plantation under the supervision of the landlord would be of benefit to both landlord and tenants.

The wage crop method of cotton production, in most situations, gives the landlord better financial results than does the tenant system, because of the low wage scales, the use of better tools, equipment, and farming methods, and the flexibility in use of productive agents. The landlord has utilized the advantages of low wages by increasing the acreage worked by wage hands, reducing the size of tenant farms and working the tenants partly as wage hands, Dr. Blalock points out.

He believes if the tenant system is to be continued, both the landlord and the tenant would benefit by utilizing better tools, equipment

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London Concludes Four-Power Pact On Spanish Patrol

LONDON, June 12 (AP)—Great Britain announced officially tonight the conclusion of a four-power agreement guaranteeing the safety of foreign warships participating in the neutrality patrol off Spain and the return of Germany and Italy to the European non-intervention fold.

LONDON, June 12 (AP)—Four-power conversations to facilitate the return of Germany and Italy to the "hands-off Spain" scheme are reported to have resulted in "good progress."

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and the French, German and Italian Ambassadors discussed the problem yesterday and will meet again today.

A British spokesman said that there were "no points of disagreement" among the conferees, and that French support of Russia's protest against exclusion from the conversations might hinder action was dispelled.

BERLIN, June 12 (AP)—Germany will reply to "the slightest provocation or incident" in Spanish waters "with a lightning-like counterstroke," the official news agency, Deutsches Nachrichtenburo, declared today.

In response to Bilbao radio announcement that a new submarine chasing flotilla had been formed "to cleanse Spanish waters of all foreign submarines, whether German or Italian," the agency declared the German official reaction was:

"Germany will know how to deal with any Bolshevist provocation any time and anywhere. Germany already has shown it does not answer with paper protests. The slightest provocation or incident will be met with a lightning-like counterstroke."

(The German fleet in the Mediterranean laid waste with its guns a large part of Almeria, on the southeastern Spanish coast, May 31, as reprisal for a Spanish Government bombing of the cruiser Deutschland. At least 30 Almerians were killed and scores injured. The Italian supply ship Barletta also was attacked by Spanish Government bombers but Italy ordered no retaliatory measure. Thirty men were killed on the Deutschland and six on the Barletta.)

Franco breaks last defenses around Bilbao: Page 5.

$2,000,000 to School

PASADENA, Calif., June 12 (AP)—Gifts of money and buildings to California Institute of Technology totaling more than $2,000,000 during the year were announced at graduation exercises. The appointment of Dr. Harding Craig Jr. of Harvard University as instructor in history was announced.

The Monitor Index

Saturday, June 12, 1937

Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent

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Soviet to Execute Eight Generals As Conspirators

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, June 12 — The military court wasted no time in ordering the execution of the eight Red Army officers—including one former marshal and six with rank equivalent to major general—who allegedly confessed delivering military information to "one unfriendly state," endeavoring to undermine the Red Army with the purpose of breaking up the Soviet system and restoring capitalism. The trial began behind closed doors Friday morning and sentence was announced in the evening.

This announcement of sentence revealed nothing of the evidence against the accused beyond the general terms of the indictment. The newspaper Pravda declared: "Like Judas, they sold themselves for fascist silver."

After the charges were announced Friday morning by inconspicuous items on inside pages of the newspapers, organizations of every kind convened meetings and passed resolutions condemning the accused in unusually violent language.

As customary in Russia, the resolutions anticipated the court's decision. Such organizations as the Academy of Sciences joined groups of workers in the outcry and pledged assistance to the political police in detecting all spies.

No suggestion is published anywhere that the accused were Trotzkyists or any kind of opposition. They are described merely as traitors and therefore not connected directly with the groups of alleged conspirators previously sentenced or imprisoned awaiting trial.

Pravda's assertion that the accused constituted the last nest of military spies, apparently means that the "purge" in the Red Army is completed.

Soviet generals convicted in one-day trial; Communist chiefs at Moscow renew firm grip on military: Page 5.

W.C.T.U. Takes Action to Block Beer Campaign

Only Real Temperance Is Abstinence, View of Leaders

Education Pushed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 11 — The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union has pledged itself to a continued, intenstive drive against "super sales-promotion" of beer and wine.

Action was taken at a two-day executive committee meeting which followed on the heels of the 16th triennial convention of the World's W. C. T. U. representatives from every state attended.

Terming efforts of brewers to make beer appear as a temperance drink as "inimical to the welfare of the people," the national temperance group determined to work against "education for moderation and the use of beverages of low alcoholic content."

Total Abstinence

In taking this stand, the W. C. T. U. adhered to its long-standing conviction that temperance means total abstinence when applied to the drinking of liquor and other harmful pastimes.

In other resolutions the national W. C. T. U. condemned the entrance of the U. S. Government into the rum-distilling business in the Virgin Islands;

Called for federal and state legislation against the cultivation and sale of marihuana;

Urged united action against the "many-sided increase in gambling";

Requested the U. S. bureau and state departments of public health to include in their educational program for the prevention of social diseases a warning against even moderate use of alcohol.

Assails Administration

In arraigning the Roosevelt Administration for investing "more than $1,000,000 of the taxpayers' money" in the Government rum distillery in the Virgin Islands, the women declared that for the first time in history the United States Government has put itself in the distilling business, "thereby making all citizens partners in the business."

The resolution went on to say that with the shipment of this rum to the United States, the use of a liquor of the strongest alcoholic content is being encouraged "under the urge of the United States Government."

The women voiced the protest "not only of our own organization but of the many who are interested in the protection of American youth and the American public from the use of hard liquor."

Gambling Gains Assailed

Gambling was found on the increase "with the approval of most motion picture theaters, of many civic and philanthropic organizations and with the use of chances, raffles and prizes even by some churches." Opposition was firmly declared to such practices. Churches and others were urged to "discontinue even the seemingly less harmful methods of raising money whereby the gambling spirit may be fostered."

With Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, nation president, in the chair, the committee adopted plans for aggressively pushing the W. C. T. U. five-year program of alcohol education for which a $1,000,000 fund is being raised. A country-wide series of state rallies on behalf of this program was approved.

Preliminary plans were laid for the next national W. C. T. U. convention to be held in San Francisco in July or August, 1939.

Industry Weaves Intricate Pattern

Interior View of Ford Plant

Constantly Shifting Designs Are Formed by These Ford V-8 Camshafts, Which Hang From Great Chain Conveyors Moving Toward the Motor Assembly Lines in the Rouge Plant at Detroit, Mich. In the Foreground of Picture Above Workmen Are Shown Completing Precision Work Required in Making the Camshafts Prior to Placing Them on the Overhead Conveyor

Age vs. Mass Production

Veterans in Ford Plants Refute Claim Only Youth Can Maintain Pace

Figures Disclosed

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DEARBORN, Mich., June 12—The intensive methods of mass production in the plants of Henry Ford do not necessarily wear out workers at a premature age and leave them, discarded on the "industrial scrapheap," useless for further factory jobs.

This is the answer given to charges made against mass production methods, initiated by the Ford Motor Company 30 years ago, and now in use in practically every large industry in the United States.

The answer is based on an independent study of conditions in the Ford River Rouge factory, the largest industrial plant in the world. An open door to the investigation was granted by the company.

Age-Group Statistics

The resultant story includes, for the first time, publication of age-group statistics of all Ford factory employees in the United States. These figures show:

More than one-third of all Ford wage earners are above 40.

Nearly a quarter of the total are over 45.

"The Ford organization likes older workers," comments a company spokesman. "For the steadiness and precision required, it finds them generally more dependable."

Summarized, the age data:

Total Ford factory workers 123,562.

Forty years and above 47,156.

Forty-five and above 28,576.

Fifty-five and above 6377.

Mr. Ford has no age limit for employment. He insists that his pay roll shall represent a cross-section of the community with reference to age or any disability. Two men are still working for him at the age of 84.

Publication of the ages of Ford's older employees comes at a moment of special importance, when the public is growing restless over an industrial trend against the older worker, and also when the human results of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Peace Efforts Dominate Activity In Great Lakes Steel Strike Area

DETROIT, June 12 (AP)—Gov. Frank Murphy announced today that a battalion of national guardsmen and 100 state policemen would be sent to Monroe early tomorrow to prevent disorder at a tri-state mass meeting of union members.

Peace efforts dominated the Great Lakes area steel-strike, as Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan urged union leaders to avert all action that might incite violence. This move of Governor Murphy relieves in some measure tension spreading throughout the steel-producing Middle West. Clarification of the involved steel controversy is promised by a Senate investigation and calm was generally the order of the day as the C. I. O. permitted non-strikers to continue work unmolested in Johnsown, Penna.

Highlights of the labor situation reported by the Associated Press follow:

Dertroit, Mich. Governor Murphy appealed to representatives of the Steel Workers Organization Committee to keep the peace in the mammoth labor demonstration planned for Monroe, Mich., tomorrow. In a statement prior to this conference S. W. O. C. leaders had proclaimed their determination to avoid all provocative acts.

Monroe, Mich. This city, scene of gas bomb encounters between police and C. I. O. pickets outside the reopened Republic Steel-controlled plant showed apprehension over the mass meeting set for tomorrow. City officials asked for martial law and Governor Murphy assured them that troops will be provided if such a step appears necessary. Mayor Knaggs announced he is prepared to declare a "strike emergency" and barricade all city entrances if the militia is not sent.

Washington, D. C. The Senate Post Office Committee voted a sweeping investigation of steel company activities and alleged interferences with the United States mails.

Johnstown, Penna. The S. W. O. C. called a strike in the huge Cambria plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company here but did not interfere with the non-strikers, who stayed on the job today.

Other labor news: Pages 2 and 4.

Union-Employer Crisis Heads For Test of Legal Precedents

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 12 — The labor-employer struggle which has been going on in the United States concurrent with recovery has reached a new crisis in the mid-western industrial area which fans out from Chicago, Detroit, Mich., and Cleveland, Ohio. Dramatic incidents are filling newspaper columns each day and inflaming emotions. The anxious public watches with concern as a new phase in the struggle moves toward an uncertain conclusion.

As in previous phases, the apparent issue today is labor organization and recognition of that organization by reluctant employers. But behind this is a novel element. This is not so much a struggle for immediate ends as it is a deliberate test to establish certain legal precedents. Particularly the three big independent steel companies—Republic, Inland Steel and Youngstown Sheet & Tube—are interested in securing an interpretation of the National Labor Relations Act. The point has been reached in C. I. O. drive where much depends on clarification of the law. Today is a period of law testing.

Two distinct bodies of law are involved. On picket lines strikers are attempting by precedent and practice to liberalize the still very much circumscribed right to picket. Behind the scenes both sides are preparing for a major court struggle over the meaning of collective bargaining as provided in the Federal labor relations statute. Certain clari-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Indian Trip Planned By Amelia Earhart

PARIS, June 12 (AP)—The French aviation company, Air Afrique, reported that Amelia Earhart apparently was resting today at Fort Lamy, French Equatorial Africa, before resuming her round-the-world flight to Khartoum in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

The air company, whose route the American is following near the equator across Africa, said no word of a morning take-off had been received and therefore officials believed Miss Earhart would wait until tomorrow before making another leg on her flight.

Miss Earhart, with her navigator, Capt. Fred Noonan, flew to Fort Lamy yesterday from Gao, French West Africa, a distance of 1000 miles.

After the flight to Khartoum, she plans to push on to India.

Women Eager for Jury Duty Rush to Enroll in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 12—New York women, eligible after a 10-year fight for jury service and now organizing jury schools and mobilizing in various fields to qualify under the permissive law enacted by the 1937 Legislature, today had registered 30 names with the Manhattan jury commissioners.

The initial contingent to arrive at the Hall of Records here came from the Women's National Democratic Club, where the membership was moved to immediate enlistment by a pledge at the annual New York state convention of Democratic women leaders at Syracuse this week. There it was urged that only by such demonstration would the lawmakers at Albany be convinced that women really wanted a mandatory law.

Headed by Mrs. Lillian R. Sire, president of the club, the first mass registration of women under the new law effective in September was supervised by Secretary Frederic H. Cohoon, who opened the book to them with praise for their "consciousness of this civic duty and willingness to serve," and voicing confidence that they would "set an example."

"You will get some marvelous jurors by the time these members have been trained in the jury school we are opening next month," Mrs. Sire assured him.

"We are not here because we want to collect the $3 a day and we are not bloodthirsty, but we don't feel so well when we see that certain criminals who have 20 or 30 convictions against them are out walking the streets.

"You won't find us slushy. I think you will find we are anxious to do our duty and that we are ready to serve when called."

Protests Keep Art Duty-Free

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 12—Art museums and dealers are rejoicing over a congressional agreement not to impose a tariff on antiques and art objects coming in from foreign countries.

Removal of articles over 100 years old from their present place on the free list was recently advocated by customs officials.

A storm of protest arose and the House Ways and Means Committee received such a flood of telegrams that members soon asked the Treasury Department's consent to strike the controverted provision out of the new 1937 Customs Administrative Act.

Had the change in the law been approved, heirloom silver, historic furniture, famous paintings and other art objects would have been stricken off the free list and taxed according to their value at the rate imposed for other pieces of the same type.

Big Industry Unites Against Pay-Hour Bill

Major Opposition Is Based on Sweeping Scope of New Deal Plan

Wage Fixing Scored

Congress Sentiment Seen as Favoring Revised Measure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 12—After a period of preliminary hesitation powerful industrial groups have apparently decided to bring their opposition against the new wage-hour bill out into the open.

More and more business leaders are appearing before the joint congressional committee, and the period of taking testimony has been correspondingly prolonged. Instead of winding up hearings today, the committee has gone over to next week with prospect of further denunciations and attacks by important industrial groups. Opposition seems to be based on the same comprehensive sweep which applied to many other New Deal measures, most recent of which was the Wagner Labor Act.

Down to date, among important organizations on record either against the details or the constitutionality of the measure are the following:

National Manufacturers Association.

National Publishers Association.

Machine and Allied Products Institute.

Institute of Carpet Manufacturers.

Southern States Industrial Council.

Cotton Textile Institute.

Other Opponents of Bill

Among others next week there will be spokesmen of the National Coal Association, Illinois Manufacturers' Association, and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.

On the other hand, of course, the measure has had the indorsement of labor leaders, who however are dubious or downright hostile to the wage-fixing provision. Strongest support of the bill's constitutionality came from Robert H. Jackson, Assistant Attorney General.

Typical of the strength of antagonism engendered by the proposal to put a "floor under wages and a ceiling over hours" was the declarations by John W. O'Leary of the Machine Institute that "there is far greater danger to the general welfare of the American people in conferring upon any board such broad powers as are contemplated in this act than there are in unregulated hours and wages." A spokesman for the National Manufacturers' Association declared that the bill tends to "Bolshevism, Communism, Socialism, Naziism and Fascism."

Yesterday Guy L. Harrington of the National Publishers Association, after declaring that "Rome, 2000 years ago, fell because the government began fixing the prices of services and commodities," concluded, "This bill, taken with other recent proposals such as the reorganization of governmental bureaus, assumes a still deeper significance—the complete centralization of federal power—a change from a limited form of government to an unlimited form of government."

Provisions of Bill

The Black-Connery bill, thus attacked, provides in brief for the regulation of hours and wages in interstate commerce, the end of child labor, as well as the prohibition of industrial spies and employment of professional strike breakers. It would set up a five-man labor standards board with authority to outlaw, as an unfair labor practice, a wage lower than a minimum to be later prescribed, and a work week, the hours of which are also left blank in the preliminary draft. Witnesses from labor organizations recommend a 40-hour week as the new federal standard, and 40 cents an hour, but with variations upward and downward to take care of specific occupations and exceptions.

Mr. Harrington put in a comprehensive objection to the bill from beginning to end. If enacted, he charged, Government will shortly control all labor, all commodities, and all production, and this development will be attended by extreme industrial dislocation.

"For all practical purposes it would transfer the control of wages from the business man to the Government," he said.

One feature of the bill has the distinction of being attacked both by the National Manufacturers Association and John L. Lewis, C. I. O. leader, who rarely agrees with the association on any matter. This is Section 5A. William Green, head of the A. F. of L., gave a grudging acceptance to this section, but only because he felt its effect would be small and not because he approved of the rule involved.

Wage Fixing Assailed

This section gives the proposed board authority, in certain cases, to intervene in specific industries and fix minimum wages. The board could not fix the wage however above $1200 a year. The maximum hours which the board might fix under the same provision is left blank.

Organized labor hesitates over this provision, fearing wage fixing would

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Truce in Mexican Oil Strike Held Proof of Cardenas' Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Mexico's 12-day petroleum strike has ended and distribution of gasoline and oil which had been suspended for almost two weeks has started the wheels of industry and transportation again.

The strike, which went into effect at midnight, May 27, was terminated without victory by either the strikers or the foreign companies against which they charged the walkout. Settlement of the conflict has been lodged with the Federal Board of Arbitration and Conciliation.

The strike resulted from failure of oil executives and representatives of the Syndicate of Petroleum Workers to agree on a collective contract for the petroleum industry.

Four Months of Debate

During four months of debate the workers presented their collective contract with provisions which the companies branded as "ridiculous." Companies presented counter-proposals, which they allege the workmen refused even to consider.

When the general strike, called by the syndicate which is affiliated with the powerful Confederation of Mexican Workers, went into effect, results were felt throughout the Republic. Some car and truck owners had laid in supplies of gas and oil which kept a small percentage of private and business cars running, but it was estimated that during the last few days of the walkout 90 per cent of the automotive traffic was suspended.

Victims of the strike were American tourists who were in Mexico and were not aware of the gravity of the situation until they discovered it was no longer possible to buy "gas" and oil. Hundreds were forced to appeal to the American embassy and consulate and to the Mexican Automobile Association. These agencies co-operated to supply them with fuel to reach the border.

President Intervenes

During the first days of the strike, negotiations continued between company and syndicate representatives, attempting to break the deadlock existing on the terms of the contract, but it was not until the intervention of President Cardenas that real results were achieved.

Following President Cardenas' conferences with both parties, a complex behind-the-scenes interplay of political forces began. The oil syndicate, representing the radical element involved in the conflict, refused to co-operate with the Confederation of Mexican Workers, the Confederation being allied with President Cardenas. Company representatives meanwhile stood on the sidelines, waiting for the inter-labor split to be resolved.

At one time the belief was expressed that the President's control of the Mexican labor front had been broken. In the final settlement, however, it became evident he still held the whip hand over labor leaders, since he forced them to end the strike without having gained the demands upon which they had remained adamant during both preliminary discussions and the duration of the strike.

Concessions Offered

Concessions made by the companies included salary raises and social benefits, totaling 13,000,000 pesos, or approximately $3,611,000. The companies offered a 40-hour week of five eight-hour days and raised the minimum wage from 3 pesos, 30 centavos, to 4 pesos, 30 centavos. In addition, they offered improved housing, schools and care.

These offers were rejected by the syndicate, which had requested the minimum wage raised from 3 pesos, 30 centavos, to 6 pesos, and had asked for radical improvements in housing, pensions, schools and care. The syndicate had specified that only a small percentage of the "posts of confidence," meaning executive positions, could be held by men who were not members of the union. This last provision was one company representatives refused to accept since they stated it would place the industry virtually in the control of the syndicate.

After 12 days of deadlock, settlement of the collective contract was placed in the hands of the Federal Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. This board has been instructed to make an "economic inquiry" into the ability of companies to grant demands made by the syndicate.

Workers Return

Meanwhile workers have returned to their posts on the same terms which ruled previous to the strike. They are, company officials maintain, entitled to the 13,000,000 peso increase, only if they relinquish other claims made in the collective contract.

That demands of the syndicate will not be abandoned without a battle is indicated by the statement of Vicente Lombardo Toledano, head of the Confederation of Mexican Workers. Following the lifting of the strike, Señor Toledano stated workers were returning to their posts but that "the conflict with the oil companies still exists."

Where the Constitution Was Signed

Philip B. Wallace — **Independence Hall Interior**

The East Ground Floor Room of the Old State House in Philadelphia, Where the Declaration of Independence Was Signed and Later Where Delegates to the Federal Convention Affixed Signatures to the United States Constitution

Raleigh Home Of Confederates Ordered Closed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Southern Confederary, a fighting force in America for four years and more than a "memory" for decades after 1865, is now almost a matter of history.

As evidence of this, the Legislature has passed a bill authorizing directors of the Confederate soldiers' home here to close that institution and to have the few remaining inmates cared for in other places.

Thus, will be removed an ancient landmark. For many years the home was filled with those who wore the gray. They took part in the social, fraternal and religious life of the city; and each year, on May 30, they were accustomed to attend memorial exercises at the National Cemetery, within sight of the home, and place flowers on the graves of their former "foes."

1787–The Constitution–1937

'Fixt' Salaries Voted for Legislators to Be Paid by Treasury

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, June 12, 1787

Three years was adopted as the term of office for the lower branch and seven years as the term for the upper branch of the new National Legislature in deliberations today of the Federal Convention on revision of the Articles of Confederation.

These decisions were made as against earnest pleas in both instances for shorter terms and more frequent elections.

In addition, the committee of the whole voted that representatives in both houses ought to be paid "fixt" compensations and not by their respective states but out of the National Treasury.

Minimum Age for Senate

Further, the committeee struck out any age qualification for membership in the lower house, placed the minimum age for membership in the Senate at 30 years, and provided that a member of either house shall be ineligible to any office in the National Government for one year after completion of his term.

Prior to taking up details of legislative personnel the committee adopted by a five-to-three vote the pending resolution to refer the proposed new system to the people of the states for ratification.

New England members of the convention advocated strongly their custom of electing at least the popular branch of the new Legislature every year. This was moved by Mr. Sherman and Mr. Ellsworth of Connecticut, while Mr. Rutledge of South Carolina proposed a two-year term, and Major Jenifer of Maryland made his first speech proposing elections only every three years.

Madison Seconds Plan

Too frequent elections, he said, made the people indifferent to them and dissuaded good men from engaging in so precarious a service. The three-year term was forcefully seconded by James Madison.

"Three years will be necessary," that the Virginian, "in a government so extensive, for members to form any knowledge of the various interests of the states to which they do not belong. One year will be almost consumed in preparing for and traveling to and from the seat of national business."

Mr. Gerry of Massachusetts protested strongly that the people of New England will never give up the point of annual elections. He cited the transition in England from triennial to septennial elections and averred that annual elections were the only defense of the people against tyranny.

The resolution for triennial election was carried, however by seven states to four, Massachusetts, Connecticut and the Carolinas opposing. When it came to the seven-year term for the upper branch, Connecticut voted no, Massachusetts and New York were divided, and all the states southward of the Hudson were for it.

Maj. William Pierce of Georgia proposed three years in the Senate. Roger Sherman likewise thought seven years too long, saying that if men did their duty they could be re-elected and if they acted amiss they should be sooner turned out. He offered five years as a term midway between that of the lower branch and that adopted for the Executive.

Governor Randolph and Mr. Madison of Virginia both strongly urged the longer term for the Senate and mentioned the example of Maryland in favor of it. "The democratic licentiousness of state legislatures proves the necessity of a strong Senate," thought Mr. Randolph.

Stability Is Aim

Mr. Madison declared that, "What we wish is to give to the Government that stability which is everywhere called for and which the enemies of the republican form allege to be inconsistent with its nature. I am not afraid of giving too much stability by the term of seven years. My fear is that the popular branch may still overmatch it."

Regarding salaries, Mr. Madison moved that the word "fixt" be inserted in the resolution describing these, since the amounts could not well be left either to state legislatures or to the national legislators themselves. This was agreed to and a figurate bow was made to Dr. Franklin's views by striking out the word "liberal" in connection with salaries. A motion, however, to do away with salaries in the upper house, whether as perhaps increasing its aristocratic nature, or causing the salaries to be paid by the states, was defeated. Mr. Madison suggested that wheat or some other article of relatively stable value be used as the standard for designating salaries, but this not was discussed.

The plan to pay legislative salaries out of the National Treasury is said to assure that all will be paid alike and that some will not be hobbled by the parsimony of their states, which has often made it practically impossible to obtain a quorum in Congress.

Day-by-Day History

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

Earlier reports have narrated the presentation of the Virginia or large-state plan and growing opposition on the part of small states. Today: Delegates set terms for members of upper and lower houses of National Legislature.

Monday: Convention sets terms for members of upper and lower houses at seven years and three years, respectively.

Democrats Owe $50,000 on Loan By Lewis Union

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 12 — The Democratic National Committee still owes John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers a "loan" of $50,000, it was disclosed in a report filed by the committee with the clerk of the House yesterday.

Moreover, from the sale of campaign books, partly to corporations, though they are forbidden to make contributions to party funds, the committee received $165,905. Representative Bertrand H. Snell (R), New York, minority leader, intends to introduce a resolution calling for a congressional investigation of these receipts, contending that at least—to use President Roosevelt's language about tax avoidance—they are a "moral evasion" of the law.

The chief purchaser of campaign books was Walter P. Chysler, whose motor company was shortly in conflict with C. I. O.—A fellow contributor to the same funds. Mr. Chrysler paid $12,500 for copies of the book. Bethlehem Steel Company bought $5000 worth; the Automatic Voting Machine Corporation bought a $3000 batch. Three cement companies—suppliers to the Government—were prominent in the list with purchases of $2500, $2000, and $2000 lots.

Unions Buy Books

Paper companies, limestone companies, and various other corporations who deal heavily with the Government were in the list of buyers. Next most prominent purchasers were the unions. The Amalgamated Meat Cutters of Chicago took $1000 worth, as did the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, the American Federated Hose Workers of Philadelphia, the International Brotherhood of Paper Workers, the Brotherhood of Transportation Workers of Philadelphia. Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation took a lot at $1000. Smaller buyers were Charles M. Schwab and Edward P. Stettinius Jr., steel magnates, and the Cuban-American Sugar Company, each of which paid $250 for their books.

The Democratic Committee still has unpaid obligations amounting to $216,561.97. Its chief debt, aside from that to the United Mine Workers, is to Walter Jones of Pittsburgh, for $50,000.

Outstanding Bills

The biggest outstanding bill is to the Columbia Broadcasting Corporation, for $18,860.31. Total cash realized from the victory dinners was $368,824.01. Of cash contributions totaling $70,544.22, Mrs. A. McBlaine of Chicago led with $10,000. Robert R. Young of New York not only took $3750 in campaign books, but contributed $6250 in cash.

The American Liberty League, which a year or two ago was a chief financial and political competitor of the Democratic National Committee also reported a balance of $396.30 for the period ending June 1. Receipts, almost entirely from three members of the du Pont family, were $18,150.11 while expenditures were $34,221.45, which were partly balanced by prior cash on hand of $16,487.62.

Funds Provided For New York's New Vote Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 12—The city of New York yesterday set up a $869,790 appropriation to fund its new system of voting this fall, when the members of the new city council will be chosen by proportional representation. The subject, which has been a major political issue here, provoked considerable comment from the Fusion opposition on the Board of Estimate at the regular meeting today, with Democratic organization stalwarts subjecting it to considerable ridicule.

One of the chief objectors to the feasibility of the new system was S. Howard Cohen of the New York City Board of Elections, who produced for the edification of the board a sample ballot that showed the listing for the single borough of Brooklyn. It was several yards long and caused much laughter in the crowded estimate chamber.

A proposal by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia to inaugurate proportional representation here through the medium of paper ballots, with only the boroughs of Queens and Brooklyn to use the voting machines, was turned down by his colleagues, whose favorite description of the new system was "the noble experiment."

George U. Harvey, borough president of Queens, declared that proportional representations would not survive more than one election here anyway, and that it was a waste of city funds to appropriate any amount at all for the implementing machinery. After one trial at it, Mr. Harvey contended, the New York City voters would hasten to change the law and "go back to the true American system of voting."

Coal Contracts Ruled Still Valid

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—The Bituminous Coal Commission ruled yesterday that contracts for delivery of coal signed prior to April 26 will remain in "full force and effect" until minimum prices are established.

"After such minimum prices have been established," the commission said, "delivery of coal on any such contract will constitute a violation of the code, if the contract provides for sale and delivery of coal at a price below minimum prices or in violation of marketing rules and regulations."

A date for fixing minimum prices has not been considered. That will depend upon establishment of statistical bureaus to determine production and marketing costs—the basis for price fixing.

Tower Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

York is preparing to apply its "Baby Wagner Act," signed May 20.

At Flint, Mich., a handful of C. I. O. workers shut off electric power on Wednesday, affecting some 500,000 persons. Governor Murphy and the union leaders promptly restored service. Steps were taken to prevent such unauthorized strikes.

Ford workers at Detroit formed their own union, the Ford Borotherhood of America, Inc. Company backing is denied. At Richmond, Calif., the Ford assembly plant reopened after a 12-day strike.

The Black-Connery Labor Standards bill was criticized at Washington by the National Association of Manufacturers and by some members of the Joint Congressional Committee conducting hearings.

New Hampshire has before it a plan for permanent state relief.

Unemployment, estimated at 6,981,000 by the National Industrial Conference Board, indicates more at work in the United States than at any time since 1931.

The International Labor Conference at Geneva is weighing plans for large-scale public works as world employment stabilizers.

Mexico's two-week nation-wide oil strike ended Wednesday.

* * *

Tory 'Socialists'

Britain's Conservative Government has again proposed a measure of socialization that cuts across vested interests. Cheaper electricity is the aim. Existing power companies would be reorganized by law.

Some 627 concerns face compulsory purchase or transfer. Interests affected are protesting loudly. Britain carried through a similar social measure by nationalizing the coal mines last April.

Most socialization comes at insistence of radicals. The British Government in this case leaves little for radical orators to feed upon. At the same time, Prime Minister Chamberlain faces intense opposition on the power issue within Conservative ranks. He has already dropped an unpopular profits tax in face of similar opposition.

* * *

Former Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin took his seat Wednesday in the House of Lords. He has chosen the title, Earl Baldwin of Bewdley and Viscout Corvedale of Corvedale in the County of Salop.

* * *

Trade and Peace

Efforts toward an Anglo-American reciprocal trade treaty voyaged on rough seas. On Tuesday, 150 British Members of Parliament adopted a resolution warning the Government against impairment of the Ottawa Agreements of 1932.

The Imperial Conference, where hopes of trade adjustments center, displayed a lack of driving-force.

Meanwhile, a Japanese Economic Mission arrived at Washington on a good-will tour.

* * *

Peace makes headway even amid war and rumors of wars.

Bulgaria and Yugoslavia are reported about to take down barbed wire barriers between them.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee recommended ratification of three treaties drawn up by the United States and other American republics at Buenos Aires.

Non-governmental, but striking at war's causes, is the award made by Frank B. Kellogg of $500,000 to establish a foundation for study of international relations.

At New York, a lower East Side festival taught children of many races to overcome racial prejudices.

Rotary International, meeting at Nice, France, heard proposals for worldwide Institutes of International Understanding.

* * *

But weights also fell onto the arms side of the balance. France armed her border to repel any fighting planes from Spain. Germany launched another 10,000-ton warship, the Blücher. Memories of the German part in Waterloo.

Germany bestowed its highest decoration for foreigners, the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of the German Eagle, upon Italy's Duce.

The Comintern, or Third Communist International, ended its feud with the Second Socialist International for a united front against German and Italian intervention in Spain.

French public credit meanwhile sank to its lowest ebb since 1926. French Morocco reports 100,000 natives fleeing a Sahara famine.

Russia convicted eight of her generals on trial for alleged spying.

Russia and her Red Army: Page 5.

* * *

Thumbnail re-Views

Eclipse: Longest in 1200 years, and weather was perfect. By plane, ship, and Andean peaks, astronomers photographed from three to seven minutes.

Aviation: Amelia Earhart reaches Lake Chad after Sahara flight. Lindbergh sees rocket ship as next transport step. Airliner lost nearly six months found crashed in Utah. Four planes leave Soviet polar camp. Four men and a dog remain on a drifting floe—for the winter.

Tax evasion: J. P. Morgan explains his interview did not mean to sanction tax dodging, only to defend the taxpayer's rights. President Roosevelt signs resolution for inquiry into tax dodging.

Executive power: The Brookings Institution opposes weakening of semi-independent executive commissions, as proposed by Mr. Roosevelt.

Church and State: The Superior Prussian Court rules that churchmen can receive no protection from courts against search or arrest by the German secret police.

Liquor: A Chicago judge finds drinking increasing 30 to 40 per cent among boys. Georgia defeats repeal of state prohibition law. The W. C. T. U. seeks to protect youth from brewers' propaganda.

Monkey feathers: China claims to have a bird with a monkey's head. New York receives Malay snakes that growl, while a Sumatra flower blooms there—12 feet, 10 inches circumference, but hardly fragrant.

Wild life: To protect fish and birds, Argentina bans oil dumping.

A Boston physician, Dr. Richard C. Cabot, urged the Massachusetts Medical Society to acknowledge God as giving 90 per cent of all healing power, and to tell patients so.

A Texas professor explodes the popular fallacy that people with red hair have bad tempers.

Labor Crisis Setting Legal Precedents

(Continued from Page 1)

fications have been made, but there is a gap of uncertainty which can mean either a new lease on life for the open shop or new victories for the C. I. O. depending largely on future decisions of the Supreme Court—and perhaps the extent of weight which the Roosevelt Administration may throw into the balance.

Picket law is not a matter of well-defined statute, but rather a question of a body of precedent built up through successive decisions of the courts. Few states attempt to define by statute when picketing is legal and when it is not. But existing precedents have established certain general rules which are recognized in most states.

The latest authoritative opinion on picketing in the Unated States Supreme Court decision of May 24, 1927, in the Wisconsin labor code case in which the court declared there are no constitutional objections to peaceful picketing and the right of labor to publicize its contentions providing it refrains from misrepresentation. The decision, in the opinion of legal observers, does not necessarily legalize picketing throughout the country, but it made it clear that states or municipalities can not appeal to the Constitution if they attempt to deal with picketing. So far as the Constitution and the "Bill of Rights" are concerned, peaceful picketing and fair labor publicity is legal, according to the court.

Action of Courts

Generally speaking, state and federal courts have tended to permit peaceful picketing when the end in view is improvement in wages, hours and working conditions. That is, they have tended to refuse injunctions against picketing of this character and therefore, by implication, recognize its legality. On the other hand, they have until very recent times consistently granted injunctions against picketing which was not peaceful, which interfered with the regular movement of commerce through violence, which employed misrepresentation in its publicity, or which had other purposes than better working conditions.

In other words, court decisions have by and large established two sets of tests for legality of picketing. One is the end in view and the other is the character of conduct in each particular case. Interpretation has not been uniform. Some courts have held that all picketing involves intimidation and therefore should be restrained. This interpretation is considered weakened by the Supreme Court decision mentioned. The general rule accepted in most courts is that when the end in view is improvement in working conditions and the methods are peaceful and no deception is employed in persuading men not to work, it is legal.

Such interpretations do not, of course, embrace picketing of the character which has taken place with increasing frequency of late. Mass barricading of plants, using force rather than persuasion, is a practice which has not yet been accepted generally by the courts as being legal. Further, picketing for the purpose of achieving union recognition, is an innovation which enjoys doubtful legal standing so far as precedent is concerned.

Peaceful Picketing Fails

Labor's attitude is clear. Peaceful picketing of the old and recognized type has proven ineffective against determined and wealthy employers. If the picket lines employ no means of closing a plant other than verbal persuasion they have little chance of winning. Strikebreakers can be put through a peaceful picket line with no difficulty. Further, the large neutral group of labor which exists in most plants, and which often will work rather than strike if there is no intimidation, is not, in practice, deterred by the court-approved type of peaceful picketing.

Labor today claims that employers fight strikes with unfair methods and that they, therefore, are forced to seek new weapons which will meet force with force. Because in the past courts have denied the legality of methods now being attempted means to aggressive labor only that it must obtain new interpretations of the law. In the final analysis, it comes down to a question whether labor is to be permitted to achieve general unionization or not. Rigid enforcement of the old picketing interpretation would break the back of many—perhaps most—of the present strikes. But labor is using new methods. Courts are proving increasingly reluctant to grant injunctions against picket lines. Police power in proving even more reluctant to enforce injunctions against picketing. Picket law is passing through a new formative period of deep significance to the future of the American industrial system.

Interpretation Sought

Collective bargaining is a better defined and tangible legal question. The obligation upon employers to bargain collectively has been written into federal statute and upheld by the Supreme Court. Employers must meet and bargain collectively with workers. That much is established beyond doubt. But does that obligation require anything more than negotiating? Does it make an agreement mandatory?

These questions are also of major significance. Labor says "Yes." But the Republic Steel Corporation and its allies in the current revival of resistance to the C. I. O. say "No." and are prepared to test their belief in the courts where labor is about to take the issue.

In the Jones and Laughlin steel case decision in which the Supreme Court upheld the National Labor Relations Act, Chief Justic Hughes stated explicitly:

"The act does not compel agreements between employers and employees. It does not compel any agreement whatever. The theory of the act is that free opportunity for negotiation with accredited representatives of employees is likely to promote industrial peace and may bring about adjustments and agreements which the act in itself does not attempt to compel."

Stand of Employees

This declaration, made on April 12 of this year, would on the surface appear to answer the question in favor of employers and it is on this statement by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court that they will take their stand in court.

There are indications the National Labor Relations Board will undertake to obtain a clarification of this declaration by Mr. Hughes. The old labor board which functioned under NRA attempted to establish the contention the process of collective bargaining includes the reaching of an agreement and it so held in both the Houde and the National Aniline and Chemical Company rulings. These rulings never were conclusively tested in court due to invalidation of NRA.

The new labor board has not attempted to re-establish this contention and presumably will not seek it in the same form. However, the probability is the board will undertake to draw a distinction between bona fide negotiation and a mere legalistic observance of the law. While the Supreme Court has made it clear there is no definite obligation to reach an agreement, nevertheless it is doubtful whether an employer can meet the requirements of the law if he negotiates with the intention of not reaching any agreement. This, according to labor board spokesmen, would scarcely be honest negotiating.

The question has been started on its way to a decision by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, which has filed a complaint against the Inland Steel Company with the Labor Board and asked the board to rule that refusal of the company to sign an agreement with the union is a violation of the labor act. Whichever way the board rules, the question is certain to be taken on into the courts for an ultimate decision which will determine whether the Wagner Act means only that employers must negotiate, or that they must negotiate with the intent of reaching an agreement.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Poetry Center Aloft in Radio City Beguiles Writer to Indite Sonnet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—At Radio City, before the roof was completed, Anita Browne noted the figure of Poetry done in mosaics over the front entrance, and exclaimed:

"National Poetry Center is going to be in this building!"

Whereupon, she waved her poetical hand, and verily, National Poetry Center came into existence.

The tenth anniversary of National Poetry Week, conceived by Anita Browne and directed from this towering headquarters, has been observed by schools, churches, clubs and countless other organizations, and has served to focus attention on this movement to lift men and women, boys and girls, above the humdrum.

Like the Japanese lilac bush that unfailingly attracts brilliant butterflies, National Poetry Center attracts dozens of great poets and myriads of lesser ones.

Poems on gay mountings form a unique, rainbow-colored collection along one side wall of this novel studio. Poetry magazines hang below them. A picture of Mr. Rockefeller, senior, with poetical thoughts made permanent in his own handwriting, is framed on the opposite wall. Books of poetry by known and unknown authors are open to inspection. They even include prayers that Mahatma Ghandi composed during his fast in prison. Original manuscripts, rare tomes and a jeweled edition of Shakespeare are often on exhibition.

There were lessons in radio broadcasting. A woman who had danced to fame around the earth recited her lyrics. Teas were given for distinguished personages.

Doctors, lawyers, merchants, chiefs, arrived at intervals to find rest from arduous pursuits or too strenuous recreations. One evening, a business man confided:

"You don't know what it means to me to come up here away from the humdrum world I occupy in the daytime."

One who came to enjoy and lingered to write, Zuella Sterling, thus penned her fancy;

"If thou hast money for two loaves of bread,
Buy only one and purchase daffodils;
Bread feeds the body," great Mohomet said.
"But these are bright with sunshine from the hills."
In parables the ancient prophet told
How prose in daily life must have its part.
Bread concentrates in bone, but flowers of gold
Are poems of beauty that refresh the heart.

We hold the magic flowers tinged with light;
Our grateful spirits soar on splendid wings;
New worlds appear as we look up in flight
To find the far-flung universe that sings.
The broken bread lies in the earthen bowl.
While golden daffodils delight the soul.

Senate Plans Strike Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 12—Without officially admitting it, the Senate Post Office Committee will embark early next week on an investigation of the tense strike situation in the Mid West which will cover not only the question of denial of the use of mails to employers, but probably every major issue involved in the current strikes.

A formal resolution calling for an investigation is still pending before the committee, but may never be acted upon due to the political complexities of the question. Instead, the committee merely decided to call witnesses in what might be termed officially a preliminary investigation. Actually this preliminary study will apparently be the investigation which both sides of the issue—conservatives and friends of labor—are seeking from different points of view.

Originally the movement for the investigation came from the conservative side in a proposal by Senator H. Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, who proposed to investigate only the question of use of the mails in the Republic Steel strike. The pro-labor group immediately arose in protest since the mails issue has proven the best issue from the publicity point of view which employers have unearthed in the recent strikes. The labor bloc insisted that if this investigation which presumably would aid the employer cause were held, it would have to be extended in some fashion which would give the labor side of the strikes a favorable airing in the public. As usual a proposal to use the Senate sounding board for the benefit of only one side in a labor question has failed. Both sides will have their hearing in the spotlight of a Senate committee room.

About half a dozen witnesses are to be called on the specific question of whether labor leaders censored the mails, or whether it was a post office policy which operated when postal clerks at Niles and Warren, Ohio, refused to accept food packages for delivery in a strike-bound plant. When that is done the committee will also call witnesses on the attitude of the company toward the strike and toward its labor generally.

Canada's Maple Sugar To Exceed 30,000,000 Lbs.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Approximately 24,000,000 maple trees in eastern Canada were tapped to secure the 1937 supply of maple syrup. There are approximately 70,000,000 maple trees in eastern Canada available for tapping, and about 35 per cent were pressed into service this year.

Canadian farmers have secured considerable revenue from maple sugar at a time when there is very little other activity on the farm. Quebec is the center of the industry supplying 75 per cent of the marketed output. In 1851, production in Canada amounted to 13,500,000 pounds of sugar. Today it will exceed 30,000,000 pounds.

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Garner Takes a Vacation—With White House Approval

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 12—Vacations are in the air. President Roosevelt has taken six of them since the first of the year; the Supreme Court has just started its four months' recess—and got scolded by the President for doing so, and now Vice-President John N. Garner, for the first time in 38 years is going to take a vacation while Congress is in session.

Moreover, the President gave special permission to the Vice-President to return to Uvalde, Texas, and to be away for at least a month. Without ado, the Vice-President and Mrs. Garner will leave tomorrow.

"I've just asked the boss if I might go fishing, too," said Mr. Garner as he left a Cabinet meeting yesterday. "And he told me to go right ahead. So I am going. I may even try the fishing in the Dust Bowl."

Starts Speculation

The Vice-President's departure seems to be an indication that either a conclusive vote on the Supreme Court proposal is not expected during the next month, or else the Administration does not consider the vote will be close.

In case the President had decided to ram his proposal to a vote soon, the Vice-President's tie-breaking ballot might have been very necessary in the Senate. So the indications are either that a delay is expected, or that some sort of compromise is contemplated in which the division will not be nip and tuck.

The Vice-President, who lives in a Washington hotel which he leaves at 7 a. m. each day to go to his office in the Capitol, where Mrs. Garner is his secretary, had been contemplating a return to Uvalde for some weeks. Now that it appears certain Congress will stay in session all summer, he is going ahead with the holiday.

Few Vice-Presidents have been away as long as a month during recent congressional sessions. In the absence of Mr. Garner, Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada presides as president pro tempore of the Senate.

Presidential Vacations

The President's holiday absences from Washington this year—if you include week ends—to which another must be added today since he left last night for two or three days on the Potomac, are:

Warm Springs trip—Left Washington March 11 and returned March 27.

Gulf of Mexico Fishing trip—Left Washington on April 28, returned May 14.

Potomac week end—May 15-16.

Quantico week end—May 22-23.

Hyde Park trip—Left May 27, returned June 2.

Potomac week end—June 3-4.

Federal Guide Published

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — "The Intracoastal Waterway," one of the American Guide Series, compiled by the federal writers' project of the Works Progress Administration, is off the presses of the Government Printing Office. Starting in Virginia and continuing to Key West, Fla., it describes scenery and narrates history. The book was prepared with the co-operation of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the United States Bureau of Lighthouses, the United States Army Engineers and many private citizens.

The waterway through Virginia leads inland in a southerly direction through the Elizabeth River. The traveler is told that Norfolk, second largest city in Virginia, is on the harbor of Hampton Roads, rendezvous of the United States Navy; and that Hampton Roads, said to be capable of accommodating the combined fighting and commercial fleets of the world with room to spare, has an area of 35 square miles, and about 43 miles of waterfront.

The book is the first in a series of publications on through routes, planned to give travelers an understanding and appreciation of the country. The material has been taken from the state guides, to be published separately, and has been united for the use of long-distance travelers. The route is treated in sections, as follows:

Norfolk to North Carolina state line; Virginia state line to Beaufort Harbor; Beaufort Harbor to South Carolina state line; North Carolina state line to Charleston; Charleston to Georgia state line; South Carolina state line to Florida state line; Georgia state line to Palm Beach, and Palm Beach to Key West. There are also two other routes, as follows:

Virginia-North Carolina — Deep Creek to mouth of Alligator River; and, North Carolina—mouth of North River to Beaufort River. Five side routes are outlined, as follows:

Albemarle Sound; Pamlico River-Pungo River junction to Rocky Mount; Neuse River estuary to Kinston; mouth of New River to Jacksonville, and Snow's Cut junction to Beaufort River.

The section of the waterway between Norfolk and Key West has only recently been completed as a through route, but already there is a steady line of yachts, cruisers, and houseboats moving through it.

Planned in Colonial Times

The waterway itself has a long history. Even in Colonial times there were plans for canals to connect the various natural bodies of water inside the coastal line; the Dismal Swamp Canal, part of an alternate route to the main waterway, constructed by private subscription in 1828, had been planned in 1763, when surveys were made by George Washington.

Leaving the Hampton Roads area, the traveler is taken through Deep Creek, which leads through the picturesque and mysterious Dismal Swamp Canal and Pasquotank River to Albemarle Sound and the mouth of Alligator River.

The main route goes through the duck country of Currituck in North Carolina, reaching wilder recesses not easily accessible by motor; the locks of the 7.2-mile-long Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal; through the Virginia Cut, a 60-foot wide channel, with a tangle of vines and wild flowers lining its banks, to the boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina, six miles north of the mouth of the North Landing River.

The waterway passes through the section of North Carolina that was first settled and that is therefore rich in history. Heavily wooded river and creek banks, covered in summer with wild flowers, contrast with the sweep of the sounds, or inland seas.

Meeting Place for the Nations

George L. Dahl, Exposition Architect — **Pan-American Palace at Greater Texas and Pan-American Exposition at Dallas**
The Building Houses Exhibits From the Latin-American Countries

Kiwanis Assails Misleading 'Ads' For Cigarettes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—The Kiwanis Club of this city has joined 27 other Kiwanis clubs in the California-Nevada district in vigorously protesting the publication of certain cigarette advertising which conveys the impression that smoking is beneficial to athletes.

At the suggestion of James Trevorrow, chairman of the district boys and girls work committee of the California-Nevada district of Kiwanis International, the San Diego service club adopted a strongly-worded resolution condemning the false impression contained in the cigarette advertising.

Mr. Trevorrow, who lives in San Francisco, was joined by other members of his committee in urging clubs to swing behind the fight for "truthful advertising." These members include Warren Natwick, of Burlingame; A. C. Argo, Redwood City; Fred C. Jensen, Benicia; William C. Cobb, of Palo Alto; Thomas P. Meehan, of Martinez; Vernor E. Thorp, of Alameda and Jesse L. Anderson, of Live Oak.

Seek National Action

"It is the plan to forward our resolutions to the annual convention of Kiwanis International which is to be held in Indianapolis on June 20 and ask the delegates to adopt a similar protest against this practice," Robert Mueller, secretary-treasurer of the San Diego Kiwanis Club, explained.

The resolution severely criticized the action of "certain tobacco companies which have been using quotations and pictures of outstanding amateur and professional athletes of every sport in a nation-wide advertising campaign obviously designed to encourage cigarette smoking by young boys and girls." These quotations attempt to show that the particular brand of cigarette being advertised can be smoked without detrimental effect upon the athlete's wind and physical capacity and even aid the athletes in their athletic accomplishments.

Take Vigorous Action

The resolution, adopted by the local Kiwanians, continued, in part:

"We believe that such quotations and forms of advertising are misrepresentations and are contrary to established facts, and are contrary to the teachings of qualified athletic trainers and medical advisers, and we believe that such advertising is mercenary and unprincipled, and as fathers and as citizens we are emphatically opposed to anything designed to encourage cigarette smoking by young boys and girls."

In concluding, the resolution urged the "Kiwanis District Boys and Girls Work committee to promote a nation-wide protest through Kiwanis International and through other service clubs and other organizations, and we recommend that this matter be presented by proper resolution to our Kiwanis officers and before the Indianapolis convention of Kiwanis International, to the end that at the proper time such protest be forcibly presented to those few tobacco companies involved and to the advertising agencies and mediums that have accepted and spread such advertisements."

'Flying Doughnuts' To Fit New Planes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—A flying doughnut—designed to carry 15 tons of weight is the latest product of an Akron tire factory.

Dimensions of this airplane tire are so great that the tire is almost "fluffy" despite an approximate weight of 360 pounds. A truck tire built to the same specifications would weigh about 550 pounds, engineers say.

The pair of giant doughnuts is the first of 40 pairs being manufactured for a fleet of 40 30-ton passenger airplanes now nearing completion in the factories of the Douglas Aircraft Company.

They are the largest tires ever built for an American airplane, it is said. With the exception of "freak" tires manufactured for special purposes, they are the largest tires ever constructed in this country. More than 45 miles of tire cord and four miles of bead wire were used in the construction of each tire.

Women's Clubs Laying Down Chain of Memorial Forests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Members of the General Federation of Women's Clubs are saying it with trees in the forests of the nation. Through a project launched by Mrs. H. G. Bogert, conservation chairman of the federation, they are establishing a green network of memorial forests in co-operation with the U. S. Forest Service.

"Not only will this chain of forests constitute a real contribution to the public good, but it will stand forever as a memorial to the farsightedness of club women and their long-time interest in the conservation of the nation's wealth," Mrs. Bogert announces.

While this planting project was initiated and developed in the Lake States under the slogan "Three pines for a penny," planting costs are higher in other sections, and the cost varies from $4 to $10 an acre, with 1000 seedlings to the acre.

Under this plan in the federal areas, the Forest Service furnishes the site, the seedlings, and the supervision. It also agrees to protect from fire and other damage, and to replant in case of loss from any cause. A rustic sign will be erected by the Forest Service on the site selected, usually along a highway, where motorists may see what is being done in the hinterland.

Go Into Areas

Often interested groups of women go into areas needing reforesting and with forest officers select a suitable site, ranging in size from 40 to 1000 acres. Minnesota and Illinois are financing 1000-acre tracts.

Stimulating all phases of conservation during the process of establishment, including community, school, and state forests, these little forests-within-forests proclaim the principle of selective cutting, of the ripe tree in the right place at the right time. Only trees marked by a federal forester will be cut, thus assuring future crops and permanent memorials.

There is no copyright on these "co-operative forests," and the "penny pines" have appealed to organized groups as a tangible plan within the reach of all.

In Wisconsin the school children last year commenced a five-year Arbor Day project to plant trees on a 1200-acre tract in the Nicollet National Forest in northern Wisconsin. They are learning to respect the rights of others and to feel a responsibility for the forests of the future

No Conscious Policy

Through the colonial period and for almost 100 years afterward, America had no conscious policy of conservation. Now the old sense of frontier has vanished, and women are joining in the movement for more intelligent land management.

One third of the United States is forest land, and what use is made of it, authorities declare, will in large part determine the design for living. F. A. Silcox, Chief Forester of the United States, has declared that henceforth America's woodlands shall be looked upon first as agencies of social betterment and then as theaters of commercial enterprise.

Noncompetitive employment in the forests makes an immense appeal to women, who see the cutover areas as reservoirs of hand labor, affording useful attractive work that will build up a public property of national importance. Much of this labor goes to the building up of recreation areas within a day's drive of the huge industrial cities, where free and informal recreation is part of the answer to the leisure question.

Akron Opens Sports Stadium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Akron's airport stadium—called "the first airport stadium in the world"—was opened with a blaze of action and color recently, with thousands of spectators in the bleachers.

Carved from the hillside, from which 95,000 yards of dirt have been removed by WPA workers, the stadium will seat nearly 100,000 persons. Its opening is the realization of a six-year dream of airport officials, headed by B. E. Fulton, manager of the airport.

Mr. Fulton envisaged this spot at the far end of his airport as the logical place for Akron to handle large crowds—the crowds which attend football games, open-air concerts, plays, and tennis matches.

Adequate Parking Space

Near enough to the city, yet not right in the city, it has large parking facilities nearby and natural beauty aplenty with a commanding view, many trees, and glimpses of Springfield lake at one side.

An old grove of chestnut trees which covered the hillside surrounding the port, has all been cut away. Three thousand new young trees have been planted, including Norway spruce, sugar maples, and scotch pines.

"George Washington boulevard" circles the stadium at the top of the hill. At the highest spot on this roadway, is a giant boulder, a memorial to Akron soldiers who passed on in the World War.

Baseball diamonds, recreation and picnic grounds and horseshoe courts are being prepared in the woods surrounding the stadium.

Winter Sports Planned

"In the winter the stadium will be flooded for skating and hockey," said Mr. Fulton.

Even the steep slopes of the hillside are in use 100 per cent. Derby downs, where the international soap box derby will be held this year is near the stadium. In the winter the downs were used for skiing, and now paths on either side have been made ready for coaster wagons and roller skating.

The stadium itself resembles the Harvard stadium in contour. It is constructed of part stone and part wood with bleacher seats.

To the left is an attractive stone shelter house, where three separate kitchen units are ready for picnickers, as well as showers and locker rooms.

A broad balcony on the shelter house overlooks the vast airport area.

The airport itself has not been neglected in all this improvement. Twenty-five hundred feet of new runways to provide a surfaced landing strip for airplanes have been added.

These new runways give Akron facilities to handle any type of plane. They have eliminated the hazards of wet fields for the big transport ships.

At one side of the port sites have been graded where nine or ten hangars may be erected. At the opposite end of the field from the stadium grading has been done for industrial sites.

"We hope soon to have Akron on the map as an airplane manufacture center," said Mr. Fulton. "With railroad facilities adjoining this property, by which raw materials can be brought directly in, this should be an ideal place for such an industry."

Near by stands the Guggenheim Airship Institute, with equipment for testing both heavier-than-air and lighter-than-air materials.

Texas Pays Honor To Pan-Americas As Fair Reopens

DALLAS, Texas, June 12 (AP)—Thoroughly refurnished in a costly spring cleaning, the Texas Centennial bowed today in encore, this time to the Latins of the western hemisphere.

The big show billed as a $25,000-000 attraction, opened with all the pomp sponsors could arrange, beginning with the opening of the gates by 21 pretty girls. Each of the girls, representing as many Pan American republics, was given a jeweled key for the great golden lock guarding the grounds.

Connally Is Speaker

International aspects of the exposition were stressed by United States Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, principal speaker of the day's several programs. In prepared addresses he prophesied a "greater, nobler, and more splendid" future for Pan-America through mutual regard and profitable intercourse.

Dignitaries from over the Western Hemisphere were present. They included Enrique Pawling, representing President Lazaro Cardenas of Mexico; Dr. Gonzalo Caris C., Honduran consul-general in New York, and P. N. de Abreu, Brazilian consul-general at New Orleans.

Costly Exhibits

Much was spent on exhibits, principally from the Pan-American countries; at the Pan-American Casino and "The Road to Rio," stars of the amusement world entertained.

City fathers said they intended to curb, at least to some extent, the liberal tendencies of last year's show.

Tonight Prof. Albert Einstein, eminent scientist, by remote control from his Princeton, N. J., study, will switch on the dazzling display of lighting for nocturnal visitors.

Photo Murals Adorn Monitor Pavilion Walls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas — Photographic murals decorate the walls in the Pavilion of The Christian Science Monitor and other Christian Science Publications at the Greater Texas and Pan-American Exposition this year.

This new decorative device, which has become increasingly popular with the progress of photography, is used in the display room, where editorial, advertising, and circulation phases of the Monitor are described by displays.

Characters from the Monitor comic strips, which were one of the most popular exhibits at the Pavilion last year, again travel on a moving walk before a gaily painted panorama.

A reading room and conversation room are in the building, and the rear of the lot is landscaped.

Radio Joins Office Staff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—This can happen in any office soon.

Executive sitting at desk, turns to a little box, a radio-control unit, and says:

"Miss Brown, will you, please, give me the figures on that last report?"

Miss Brown, in an office at the end of the hall, hears the voice coming from a remote radio unit on a table. She goes to the file, finds the report, and without moving from her position, reads the figures in a natural tone of voice.

The executive takes down the figures at his deck, and the conversation is closed.

The new intercommunication radio system is competing with the telephone in connecting offices within a building. Much time and waste motion is saved, it is claimed. It was exhibited at the Rotary Business Exposition recently.

The radio system is also useful in the home, it is pointed out.

Other commodities recently put on the market were exhibited at the exposition. One was a new milk container. Bottles are going to be outmoded, the manufacturer says. The container is made of fiber and is heavily waxed, and as soon as it is emptied, is thrown away. Milk bottled in this way already is on sale in New York city, it was reported.

Airplane luggage is said to be in great demand. Suitcases made of rawhide and those covered with canvas contain luxurious fittings, pockets, and zipper fastenings. "How light is it?" not "how long will it wear?" is the universal question, according to the exhibitor.

In the airplane exhibit it is learned that heavy travel is expected this summer. Airplane lines which formerly catered to executives in a hurry to get some place on business, now are going into vacationing advertising.

Herman B. Wells Named Acting Indiana U. Head

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., June 12 (AP)—Herman B. Wells, 35-year-old dean of the Indiana University School of Business Administration, was appointed acting president of the university yesterday by the school's board of trustees.

The appointment is effective July 1. Mr. Wells will succeed Dr. William Lowe Bryan, president of the university for 35 years, who resigned recently. Dr. Bryan had asked that he be relieved of his duties by June 30.

New Deal House Votes to Extend Nuisance Taxes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 12 — Five years ago a Republican administration devised a series of so-called "nuisance taxes"—small levies on a number of articles — to produce much-needed government income.

Yesterday New Dealers put through the House of Representatives a bill to extend these taxes for two years more. Republican members complained bitterly at New Deal spending and asked for a determined effort to balance expenditures within revenues before talking taxes.

Nuisance taxes include levies on gasoline, theater tickets, fur, matches, soap, and other every-day commodities. They are sometimes called "hidden taxes" because intermingled with the purchase price of the goods.

Three-Cent Postages

Continuation of the three-cent postage rate on out-of-town letters is also provided in the bill.

Treasury officials estimate that extension of these taxes for another two years will yield approximately $650,000,000. The higher postage rate alone is expected to bring between $80,000,000 and $90,000,000 to the Post Office Department. The House approved the tax measure after lengthy debate on various sections and on general taxation policy.

Special but futile pleas were made for elimination of present excises on fur and gasoline. Speaking for New York clothing manufacturers, Representative John O'Connor (D) of New York held that the fur tax is in reality "a tax on clothing." It affects the "little fellow, the consumer, and not the big fellow, the purchaser of luxuries," he declared.

Oil States Opposed

Members from oil-producing states told the House that the tax on gasoline is unfair because the "automobile is not a luxury; it is an absolute necessity."

Preparations for a joint congressional investigation of tax evasion practices went forward, meanwhile, with the appointment by Vice-President Garner of five senators to represent the upper house on the special committee. Those named were Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi; William H. King (D) of Utah; Walter F. George (D) of Georgia; David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts; Robert M. La Follette Jr. (Prog.) of Wisconsin, and Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas.

Federal Theater To Dismiss 1701 And Reorganize

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 12—Dismissal of 1701 persons from the Works Progress Administration's Federal Theater project will be made on July 15. Mrs. Hallie Flanagan, national director of the project, announced today. The national pay roll for the theater unit is to be reduced by 30 per cent, or from 5717 to 4016 persons.

This will result in a general reorganization of the project, Mrs. Flanagan said, and those who remain with it will be judged on their individual value to its work, their professional training, achievement and aptitude.

Under the reorganization plan, according to Mrs. Flanagan, the experimental and popular price theater unit will be disbanded and the "suitcase" caravan units will be merged into the circuit theater. The living newspaper theater is also to be discontinued.

Organized labor meanwhile is strongly opposed to the reductions. Nine unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor held a meeting at the Actors' Equity Association office yesterday and voted to "stand together as one united body," and refuse to accept the dismissal of a single member of their organizations.

Melbourne Camera Photographs Echoes Of Lightning Flash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic. — Echoes of lightning flashes are being photographed by Melbourne scientists investigating static, or atmospherics, in wireless reception. English research men are seeking details of the achievement, and the French Air Ministry has invited the Australian Radio Research Board backing this thunderstorm investigation to show its apparatus at the Paris International Exhibition.

Dr. H. C. Webster is recording these lightning flash echoes on speedy cinematograph films in Melbourne University's laboratory. A lightning flash radiates wireless waves along the surface of the earth as ground waves, and also toward outer space as sky waves. The earth and the ionosphere, a layer of electrically active air about 48 miles above the earth, reflect some of these waves upward and downward as many as eight times, according to recordings made by Dr. Webster's ingenious electrical device.

This machine photographs the waves made visible as moving points of light in equipment resembling a radio set and containing an amplifier and cathode ray tube.

Fliers and weather forecasters are particularly interested in the work, as it will assist in tracing the direction and progress of thunderstorms. Lightning flashes have already been detected in regions as distant as Belgian Congo.

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WPA Helps Workers in 'Comeback'

Return to Relief Rolls Permitted When Worker Loses Industrial Job

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 12—Steps have been taken recently that may make it easier for private industry to lure people from the WPA.

Relief administrators all over the country have had trouble with men and women who prefer to stay on relief than risk the uncertainties of better-paid private work, especially if temporary. Relief authorities have orders to dismiss a WPA worker if they know he has turned down a good job, but often the worker keeps news of offers to himself.

Especially in the field of domestic service and farm labor have there been complaints of inability to get help because of the competition offered by the government relief plan.

Delay in Return

Many persons have hesitated to go off relief lest the new job last only a short while and there be some hitch in their return to relief rolls. Heretofore, a person who gave up relief to take private employment and then lost it had to wait until the local relief board investigated his resources again before it could certify him for relief.

To remedy that situation, Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator, recently issued an order for immediate reassignment to WPA rolls after temporary employment has expired. Emphasizing the importance of encouraging project workers to accept temporary employment offered them elsewhere, Mr. Hopkins told state administrators, "To this end you are directed to reassign immediately any certified project worker who has left project employment for other employment and has lost that through no fault of his own. This letter should be posted so project workers may be fully informed of this policy."

Mr. Hopkins's attempt to facilitate the process of changing from WPA into a private job and back again into government work ties in with his general conception of the purpose of the WPA. If he thought of his agency chiefly as a means of keeping people from starving during depression and to be liquidated now recovery is here, he probably would insist that it be made more difficult to get on relief again instead of easier.

Considers WPA Permanent

But Mr. Hopkins does not consider the WPA an emergency agency. Economic advisers have told him that in the future there probably will be about 4,000,000 unemployed even at the height of prosperity. He conceives the WPA as part of the permanent government machinery for carrying that load. His attitude has been explained in several speeches lately. He would have the unemployment insurance program take care of the unemployed for a short time after they have lost their jobs, and the WPA take them over as soon as unemployment benefits lapse.

Further insurance against the abuse of relief was inserted in the 1938 relief bill in the House. A rule was adopted that "no agricultural laborer and no unskilled laborer who refuses or has refused an offer of private employment, paying as much or more in compensation for such work as such person has received or could receive under the relief provided, and who is capable of performing such work shall be eligible for relief hereafter for the period such private employment or any similar subsequent offer of such employment would be available."

Another provision, inserted in the act, says that "any person who performs such private employment shall, at the expiration thereof, be entitled to an immediate resumption of his previously existing employment status on the work relief authorized by this act."

Unions Win Protection

Sponsors of the amendments said they were directed at farm laborers and domestic servants who will not seek or accept employment because of the fact relief pays them enough to keep going. He did not ask that the second provision be applied to skilled labor because unions have objected such action would diminish wages in private industry.

When the WPA was created, organized labor secured protection for union wage rates by inserting a provision that wages paid the government should not be less than the prevailing rates for work of a similar nature in that locality. To make WPA jobs less attractive than private work, it was necessary for the Government, therefore, to use a shorter work week. Though hourly wages are equal to union rates, weekly and monthly wages are below private pay. The average WPA wage is about $54 a month.

The shorter working week has not turned some workers from their preference for WPA work. Apparently there is a considerable number of needy who prefer to work shorter hours for less money.

Mr. Hopkins does not believe WPA wage rates are too high. He has no patience with employers who offer workers less than they are getting from the Government and expect them to leave WPA. Especially in domestic service wages are "notoriously low," he told a congressional committee. "They are so low," he declared, "I do not wonder that people will not take many of the jobs offered."

The same is true, WPA officials say, of seasonal farm work. "Farm laborers," Mr. Hopkins told the committee, "will have to earn more than the $180 a year family wage in a certain southern cotton region and more than the 50 cents a day and board paid in one northern county."

Lack of Apprentices

The greatest labor shortage in the country at present, according to Mr Hopkins, is due not to job refusals by WPA workers, but to suspension of the apprentice system during the depression and to the severe age requirements now being laid down by industry.

The WPA is not static. There is a turnover of between 6 and 7 per cent monthly. A certain percentage, particularly the older people, have been on from the beginning. They are mostly people whom industry won't take. Some take odd jobs, but their annual income usually does not equal what they could get on the WPA. This group will benefit by the new regulation allowing them to get on and off reliefe more easily

WPA officials do not admit that abuses of relief are widespread. In the last two years, first-hand investigation has been made of over 5000 cases of alleged job refusals in rural and urban areas. In only 42 cases did the WPA consider the refusal unjustifiable.

In Buffalo, N. Y., 262 alleged refusals were investigated and only eight were called unjustified. In Washington, D. C., where there were 16,000 cases on relief, 220 persons were said to have efused jobs. After inquiry, the WPA said only four of these had turned down reasonable offers.

Lack of training, excessive distance from work, and sub-standard wages and working conditions were considered by the WPA to be among the justifiable reasons for refusal.

Aftermath of Relief

Two major questions arise among problems of relief administration in the United States.

What is the effect, in terms of morale, of "being on relief"?

Why do workers on relief often refuse re-employment in industry?

Four articles—a case study from the field and the official viewpoint from Washington—explore the problem. This is the fourth.

Move Encourages Men to Take Step Back Into Business Career

United Drydocks Rejects Demand for Closed Shop

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—A strike of shipbuilding workers yesterday tied up $7,000,000 in construction under way at the Staten Island plant of the United Drydocks, Inc. The strike was announced shortly before noon when a company official told the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, a C. I. O. affiliate, the company would not grant a closed shop.

Early union estimates of the number of men out ranged from 1500 to 1800 of the plant's 2000 employees.

Politics Make Way for Fun

© Harris & Ewing **Children's Party at Congressional Club**

Joan Johnson, Daughter of Representative and Mrs. Jed Johnson of Oklahoma, Combing Hair of Sarah Garrett, Daughter of Representative and Mrs. Clyde Garrett of Texas

Florida Governor Hits Road Fencing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Gov. Fred P. Cone states that he is not in favor of proposed legislation to make livestock owners fence their animals to keep them off the highways and does not see any way in which the State could finance the fencing of the roads.

He adds that he will not favor any legislation to make owners responsible for keeping their cattle off the highways, a proposal advocated by the state organization of the junior Chamber of Commerce and various state women's organizations.

He abolished the state highway patrol when he came into office in January, saying it was set up at a cost of $150,000 a year without legislative authority, and that such matters should be left in the hands of local officers.

Lawmakers' Club Bids Children In

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — While their fathers are making laws for the nation, sons and daughters of Congressmen spend their leisure time taking music, dancing and singing lessons, just as millions of other children do.

Recently they all went on the air from the Congressional Club in the National Broadcasting Company's "Children's Frolic." For a half hour they entertained the radio audience with their talents.

Diplomatic children each Christmas for several years have sent their greetings back to their native lands by radio, but this was the first time for a group of Congressional children to perform on the air.

Little Sarah Elizabeth Garrett, daughter of Representative Clyde L. Garrett of Texas, gave a musical reading; Joan Johnson, daughter of Representative Jed Johnson of Oklahoma, sang; Wilburta and Doralyn Cartwright, daughters of Representative Wilburn Cartwright of Oklahoma, did a wooden-shoe dance, with plenty of stomping that could be heard over the air; and Terrelita Maverick, daughter of Representative Maury Maverick of Texas, excelled in the art of mimicry.

Others who took part included Mary Louise Hook of Michigan; Carolee Arnold of Illinois; Sharon Ferguson of Oklahoma; L. Hardin Peterson Jr. of Florida; Gene Cox of Georgia; Mary Gwynne of Iowa; Jedolyn Johnson of Oklahoma; Annie Laurie Rankin of Mississippi; Sara and Virginia Garrett of Texas; Ralph E. Church of Illinois, and Billy Crawford of Michigan.

Bethlehem Steel Workers Strike At Cambria Plant

JOHNSTOWN, Penna., June 12 (AP)—Another major independent steel producer, Bethlehem Steel Corporation, was affected by a strike today as workmen walked out of the huge Cambria plant, joining 73,000 idle on the seven-state steel strike front.

The walkout was orderly, but Sheriff Michael J. Boyle of Cambria County announced he had asked Gov. George H. Earle's office for state police "to assist in maintaining order in this strike." He said he had been assured police would be supplied.

Bethlehem, second largest producer in the industry, employs 80,000 men, 12,000 to 15,000 of them in the Cambria plant where company executives declined to comment on the number who had left their jobs.

Governor Acts to Insure Peace

DETROIT, Mich., June 12 (AP)—Gov. Frank Murphy called union leaders and Monroe city officials to a conference here today to draft plans that would insure peace during a mass meeting of Committee for Industrial Organization members from three states in that city tomorrow.

The Governor arranged the meeting after the Monroe City Commission adopted a resolution saying "local feeling is intense and danger of bloodshed is imminent" and demanding that Governor Murphy "call out the state militia for the protection of citizens."

Mayor Daniel A. Knaggs, of Monroe, announced, as he left for Detroit to press a demand for national guard troops, that he was prepared to declare a "strike of emergency" tomorrow and barricade all entrances to the city if Governor Murphy declined to send the militia.

Monroe was quiet but tense, with 487 special policemen under arms, following a fight between the officers and a picket line near the Newton Steel Company's plant Thursday night. The picket line was dispersed.

Workers Enter Plant

After the battle, 400 non-striking steel workers returned to the mill, closed since May 28. There was no further commotion as regular shifts changed.

H. H. Holloway, manager of the plant, which is controlled by the Republic Steel Corporation, said last night it was operating at 50 per cent capacity and would be at 90 per cent by Monday.

"I will see to it that there are sufficient police or military for whatever is necessary," Governor Murphy said concerning the request of Monroe authorities for militiamen. "Whether national guardsmen are sent will depend upon our conclusions at today's conference."

The mass meeting was announced by Homer Martin, international president of the United Automobile Workers of America, one of the largest unions in the C. I. O. He asked all C. I. O. locals in Indiana, Ohio and Michigan to send members to the meeting to be addressed by himself and Philip Murray of Pittsburgh, chairman of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, another C. I. O. affiliate.

The U. A. W. A. president said "the gigantic mass meeting" was called to protest routing of steel mill pickets, who are members of the S. W. O. C.

Figures on the number of C. I. O. members in the three states were not available, but the U. A. W. A. alone claims a membership of 200,000 in Michigan. Both the Auto Workers Union and the S. W. O. C. are represented in automobile and steel industries in those states.

Two Michigan Strikes Are Reported Settled

DETROIT, Mich., June 12 (AP)—Separate campaigns against unauthorized, "wildcat" strikes were waged today by Gov. Frank Murphy and the high command of the United Automobile Workers of America. The Governor and union leaders characterized "outlaw" stoppages as a menace to industry, organized labor and the consumer.

In other peace moves, settlements were announced for strikes which had tied up the tool and die department of the Packard Motor Car Company for a week and closed the plant of the Budd Wheel Company for four days.

Governor Murphy directed efforts against a recurrence of strikes which twice within three weeks closed the Consumers Power Company and deprived 500,000 inhabitants of the Saginaw Valley—an area embracing 13 counties—of electrical service.

Union officials strove to bring order in the automobile industry, vaguely threatened "discipline," and sought to fulfill a promise to return 37,000 idle employees to their jobs in plants of the General Motors Corporation in five cities by Monday.

The developments were outgrowths of conferences yesterday between Governor Murphy and law enforcement officers and between U. A. W. A. leaders and General Motors officials.

Spread of Steel Strike Seen by Union Leader

JOHNSTOWN, Penna., June 12 (AP)—David Watkins, sub-regional director of the steel union forces in Johnstown, said today there was "every possibility" the strike movement will spread to all plants of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, employing 80,000 men.

Mr. Watkins made this statement while a strike started at the corporation's Cambria works here.

Pastures Supply Feed

Pastures furnish a large portion of the feed for Texas dairy herds.

N. Y. Taxi Men Choose C. I. O. As Bargaining Agent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 12—Following a referendum election under the auspices of the National Labor Relations Board, the Transport Workers' Union of American, affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, is today the collective bargaining agent for 1100 employees of the Terminal Transportation System, operator of one of New York City's largest taxicab fleets. The election, the first of its kind in the taxicab field, was decided last night, the union polling 763 of the 880 votes cast.

Michael J. Quill, president of the union, announced they would make immediate demands on the terminal system for a guaranteed daily wage based upon average earnings, a closed shop, a 10-hour day and a 6-day week. Furthermore, he said, they would start a drive at once to organize in their union, which holds an international charter from the Committee for Industrial Organization, all taxicab drivers in the United States and Canada.

Mr. Quill characterized the victory by his union in the election as marking "the beginning of the end for the open shop in the taxicab field."

Demands of the Transport Workers' Union for a conference with W. S. Menden, president of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit, to discuss employer-employee relations, came to fruition simultaneously when representatives of the union met Mr. Menden for a discussion which lasted nearly two hours yesterday afternoon. Later Douglas MacMahon, business representative of the union, announced an agreement had been reached "in principle" for an election by the employees of the underground railway system saying that the type and time of the poll will be announced next week.

Union representatives at the meeting, it was learned, sought to obtain an agreement with Mr. Menden that the referendum election on the company's lines should be general and embrace all of the 12,000 workers employed by the system, who would vote on the collective bargaining agency of their choice. The company, it was added, refused to agree to this, stressing that it was merely a parent company for four affiliates and that the employees of each unit had their own organization. Thus, it was indicated, if the question were put to a vote, there would be an election under the supervision of the city industrial relations board on each of the four units.

Age vs. Mass Production

(Continued from Page 1)

mass production are being questioned as never previously.

Obviously the Ford figures give the strongest kind of backing to legislation, such as that in Massachusetts, to protect workers of 45 from discrimination on account of age. The Ford Motor Company finds the older man a better employee in matters of judgment and reliability and intelligent co-operation.

If an outstanding manufacturer of America, whose name is held the world over as the symbol of efficient production, likes older, more mature employees, observers remark that lesser industrialists also may find it feasible to give older workers their chance and still make a success.

As a matter of fact, the Ford staff does not make efficiency a ruthless fetish. It never has found that improved machinery puts men out of employment, or saved man-hours in producing a car. At present, more man-hours are required to produce one automobile than in 1929. The reason for this is that modern cars have more parts and are more finely finished.

Proportion Exceeded

Though the company does not make the comparison itself, it employs a larger percentage of workers of 45 and above than the proportion of citizens of these years to the entire population.

For instance, Ford workers of 45 years, numbering 3214, make up 2.6 per cent of the entire factory force. Reference to the age figures for the population of the United States shows the residents of 45, both men and women, account for 1.4 per cent.

As nearly all Ford factory people are men, Ford evidently uses nearly four times as many men workers of 45 years as their proportion in the total population.

Many of the older men entered the company years ago and have grown with it. Men who have been with Ford 18 years and more are common. Besides, the company is hiring men of the upper years along with the younger. Men over 50 have been newly hired within recent months. Unlike some concerns, in taking on new men it is not concentrating on youngsters.

Year-By-Year Figures

Year by year, the Ford Company's age figures are as follows:

40—3678	50—2014
41—3936	51—1877
42—3854	52—1603
43—3676	53—1402
44—3436	54—1201
45—3214	55—1073
46—2942	56-60—3266
47—2972	61-65—1245
48—2613	66-70— 595
49—2361	Over 70— 198

Interest of the Ford organization in more mature workers does not by any means build up a blanket defense of all corporations engaged in mass production in every industry. Mass production is what a manufacturer makes it. Probably in mass production he has more of a temptation to weed out older men than in the other ways of manufacturing.

While admittedly mass production makes a greater demand for energy an hour, the strain of mechanical work without responsibility can be offset by shorter hours. Ford introduced the 40-hour week to the automobile industry and is preparing for a further cut in hours.

Human Welfare Stressed

Apparently it takes a bit more conscious humanity to run the new system of manufacturing than the old. More thought has to be given to human welfare, as well as to machine efficiency.

At the same time, Ford is running no charity. The organization cannot produce a good day's pay without a good day's work.

Curious about the influence of mass production and about Ford policy, I asked these questions of a key executive:

"Is the assembly line a young man's job?"

"You have seen it for yourself, haven't you?" he replied. "There are men of all ages there. Our work doesn't require the classification of men as to age. They can work almost anywhere at any age. There are just as old men on the line as anywhere."

"How long is the career of the average man on the line?"

"I personally know men who have been on one operation for 20 years. But as to the assembly line, I can't answer that. The assembly line is no different from the rest. The whole factory is just a series of assembly lines."

"At what age does a production man cease to be good on the line?"

Question of Capacity

"I don't believe it is according to age, but according to capacity. A great deal depends on the man. There are types who should never be in the factory at all. They are not nervously constituted for it. After six months they go out and talk about an "industrial hell." Others stay for years and like it. Most of our men have been with us many years. We have men working on the line up to 65 years."

"What becomes of the line man after he ceases to fit in on the line?"

"You emphasize the line man—the only reason he changes, as a rule, is that he wants a better job in the factory. But if it occurs that any employee becomes unfit for his work, he is transferred to lighter work. He is first sent to the medical transfer division, and they find him a job that suits him. We try to hold on to our men. For years it has been a saying around here that it is harder to get out of Ford's than to get in. No foreman can fire a man here, you know.

"How long do Ford production workers stay with the company?"

"It goes according to the type of man. I personally know of men who have been here for 20 years, and some much longer. The first five men Mr. Ford hired are still with him—and three of them preferred to stay where they started."

After this interrogation, I asked to go into the plant to look up older workers for myself. As no stranger is allowed to amble around alone in the huge River Rouge plant, where every wage earner wears his badge conspicuously, an office worker was assigned to be surety for the visitor. Free from any strings or reservations, we set out.

"Fisherman" at Rest

The first man of a riper age I saw was sitting on a box as quiet in that maze of machinery as if he were fishing by a creek. He was not working; he was resting. He wasn't typical. You will occasionally notice men sitting around and talking, but rarely a placid statue. The "fisherman" was 56 years old, he said, and had been with Ford six months. I did not ask his name.

The next candidate was Anthony Gonla, 55. He said he had worked 20 years for Ford on the grinder, and that lately, when he felt he wanted lighter work, he had been transferred to the timing gear cover. He had worked six months on the new job.

From that point we steered directly to the longest production line in the plant, the motor assembly line, which is as characteristic a center of mass production as can be found in the world. The first thing was to contact the foreman, so he would know what was going on, and perhaps he could save time by pointing out a few of the older workers.

He started by naming himself. So Thomas MacKenzie, 52 years, states that in 1916 he started on the Ford motor assembly line as a worker and that, save for three years when he was selling real estate, he has been on motor assembly ever since.

Mr. MacKenzie then assembled men who had been with Ford for a long time and brought them in as fast as we could interview them.

William Ramsay, floor inspector on motor assembly, told us this was his twenty-second year with Ford. He started as a worker on rear axle assembly.

Began on the Line

E. V. Kirby, foreman of motor repair, also came with Ford in 1915. He began on the line.

"But how about the assembly line itself?" I asked Mr. MacKenzie when sighting him again. "Have you any men who have been on the line a good many years and are still there? I've been wondering whether it's possible for a man to keep on the line for a very long time."

So one after another the foreman took two workmen from the motor line.

"Tell him whatever he asks you and tell him the truth," he admonished each of the men, then swung back to his job of overlooking his hundred-odd men. We had come in just after a change of shifts and Mr. MacKenzie was busy seeing everything was in proper operation.

Albert Larwa, 49, said he had started with Ford in 1916 and had worked 21 years on the assembly line. He is now transferring half-finished motors from one line to another.

John Blazejewski related that his work with Ford began in 1912 and that he had worked steadily on the line for 25 years.

Houses *IN BLOOM*

DOWN the street the painters are at work. What was just an ordinary, somewhat weather-worn house is emerging in glistening, cream-white loveliness, with shutters as green as the glossy new leaves of the maples.

Across the way they're putting up rainbow-striped awnings—cool and smart and comfortable-looking.

Next door a shining white trellis is being built—ready to blossom forth in a cascade of rambler roses.

It's the time of year when homes should look their best. And every housewife knows what miracles can be performed with a little paint—a few yards of flowered chintz or cretonne—a trowel and some garden seeds.

Have you read the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor today? You'll find extraordinary values in bright, airy curtains—cool slip-covers—fresh-colored summer rugs—screens for the porch—all the hundred and one things that make houses more attractive.

Your budget will coyer the improvements you want to make if you *plan* your buying with the daily news of bargains as a guide. Read the advertising pages!

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Russian Women in Overalls: Kremlin Claims to Have Set Complete Equality With Men

In Russia
Last of Six Articles

By Demaree Bess

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Soviet authorities have proved to their own satisfaction that women can properly perform functions for which they have never before been used in large numbers. The Soviet state—as the only "capitalist" in the country—is engaging an increasing number of women for its steel mills, machine-building plants and mines, as well as for the professions and office tasks which they perform elsewhere.

In a recent tour of 10 heavy industrial plants of the Ukraine, this writer found that women constitute about one in four of the workers in steel and aluminum mills, tractor, machine-building and electric-turbine factories. Everywhere he watched women in overalls working alongside men at heavy machines, tossing around iron pigs, and tending blast furnaces. He saw women loading trucks with steel, scattering rock on new highways, and providing train crews.

Official figures show that the number of women in metal and machine-building industries increased from 42,000 in 1929 to 511,000 in 1936, which represented in percentage of the total workers an increase from 8.9 to 27 per cent.

Swift Increase

The Kharkoff tractor plant employed only 634 workers in 1930, all of them unskilled. In 1936, women composed 30 per cent of the plants pay roll of 10,000. Women operated 62 per cent of the drill presses in this factory, 44 per cent of the lathes, 41 per cent of the milling machines and 37 per cent of the grinders.

Young women trained in Soviet technical institutes are providing an increasing proportion of specialists in heavy industries. Women engineers and technicians numbered 35,800 in 1933, 9.5 per cent of the total; in 1936 they numbered 82,300, 15 per cent of the total. One in three of these women specialists was under 23 years of age. Girls are permitted to start work in industry at 16.

In agriculture, as in industry, women perform the same tasks as men. A survey made in 1936 showed that women peasants turned in 34 per cent of the total number of working days on collective farms, and in some regions as much as 43 per cent. They receive the same pay for the same work. About 10 per cent of Soviet agronomists are now women, about 6 per cent of combine-drivers, about 3 per cent of chauffeurs. The proportion of women in farm executive positions is increasing.

Many in Office Work

Women also are employed in office work and retail trade, as in other countries. About 2,000,000 women worked in Soviet offices and institutions in 1936, and 282,000 in retail trade.

Government financial institutions employed 26,000 women in executive positions.

The proportion of women trained for professions is increasing. Girls now occupy about 40 per cent of the available places in higher schools and universities. In urban elementary and middle schools girl students equal the boys in number, and compose about 40 per cent of the students in village schools.

Women now compose about 90 per cent of the teachers in urban elementary schools, 68 per cent in village schools, and 60 per cent in middle schools. Women hold 15 per cent of the teaching positions in higher schools, including three per cent of directorships and a like proportion of university professorships. There are now 43,000 graduate women physicians, and most trained nurses are women. About 30 per cent of Soviet research workers, or 11,916, are women.

Equality Alleged

The Soviet authorities cite these figures as evidence that they have fulfilled their promise to give women complete equality. As rapidly as possible, nurseries and kindergartens are being provided for children of working women, often at their places of work. Working mothers are given fixed maternity benefits, and Soviet law permits them two months at full pay for child-birth.

But this freedom for women is accompanied by the assumption that they have the same obligation as men to become wage-earners. Wages are fixed on this assumption, so that the average workingman cannot support a family in comfort unless his wife also works. On the contrary, well-paid executives and the highest group of skilled workers now receive enough to support a family.

The readjustment of wages since the Stakhanoff movement was initiated in 1935 has caused many wives to quit their jobs and return to home-making. It remains to be seen whether this tendency will increase, or whether Soviet women, unlike those in other countries, will prefer to work outside the home.

Communists Train Their Women to Fill Any Job

Sovfotos

They Seem to Prefer Work Outside the Home

Upper—Harvest Time in the Volga German Republic, Showing a Soviet-Made Combine Harvesting Rye, a Woman Worker Running the Big Machine. Lower Left—Women Set Pace in Textile Mills—in This Instance the Prize Loom-Tender Takes Care of 100 Looms. Lower Center—A Woman Is Foreman of a Brigade of Workers in the Stalingrad Tractor Works. Lower Right—Another Woman Worker

Generalissimo Pledges End Of China's Strict Censorship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—Efforts will be made to improve China's internal censorship machinery so that there will no longer be the annoying spectacle of local authorities suppressing news which has been passed by censors of the National Government.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek made this pledge to a representative of the official Central News agency in a statement concerning freedom of the press at the recent conclusion of the plenary session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, at the same time defending the general principles of censorship as conducted by the Chinese Government and declaring that aside from stipulations of the Criminal Code and the Press Law, the central Government has banned only:

Editorial opinions and news construable as propagandizing for "red" doctrines and endangering the safety of the nation, or jeopardizing local peace and order.

News touching on military and diplomatic secrets.

False rumors.

He pointed out that the country is so large that it has not always been possible for the local authorities to keep their censorship activities in line with those of Nanking, but he declared: "The National Government does not intend to impose undue restrictions upon the Fourth Estate. It upholds free speech. Accordingly it will improve measures for the supervision of newspapers and periodicals and it will furthermore assist in the development of the native press so that it may, within the framework of non-betrayal of the nation's interest, contribute its share."

Social Credit Unity Pushed

EDMONTON, June 12 (CP)—Members of the Alberta Legislature, Opposition as well as Government, were asked yesterday to sign pledges uniting them in a concerted drive toward the introduction of Social Credit monetary theories.

In an effort to seal the ranks of the Social Credit Party, which has been split wide open for months, the pledges were distributed at a Government caucus and mailed to Opposition members. The pledges would bind members to stand behind the Social Credit Planning Board of the Legislature and its technicians. They would bind members to avoid "recriminations of the past and provocative utterances in the future."

The party ranks would be united only if 60 per cent of the members of the Legislature signed pledges, but members of the Social Credit Board said they were confident this quota would be exceeded.

"I am hopeful a vast majority of the members will be signed," said Glen MacLachlan, chairman of the board.

At the same time, Mr. MacLachlan announced Maj. C. H. Douglas, the Scottish engineer who first propounded Social Credit theories, was ready to become technical adviser to the board when unity existed in the party ranks. One of Major Douglas's lieutenants, G. F. Powell, arrived here Thursday and another is expected shortly.

Major Douglas will make no decision until they report to him.

Major Douglas already has been paid $250 for his services, it was reported to the caucus by Mr. MacLachlan. A contract was signed by Major Douglas and Mr. MacLachlan while the latter was in England agreeing to Major Douglas sending two representatives to Alberta. When they report to him, he will "forward the report with his comments and advise as quickly as is reasonably possible to the board."

One clause of the contract read: "and it is further agreed that a sum of $250 shall be alloted to the said Clifford Hugh Douglas for office expenses and not in the nature of a fee."

Insurgent and Loyalist Social Credit members split openly on the Government budget in March, insurgents attacking it for taxation increases and for its orthodox form. It has been shelved since.

Bilbao's 'Iron Ring' Broken

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, June 12 (AP)—The renewed offensive on the Bilbao front, the insurgent general headquarters asserted today, has taken the first line of the "iron ring" fortifications of the Basque capital.

A communiqué broadcast from Salamanca, capital of Gen. Francisco Franco's Government, said that the advance was continued today as Bilbao's defenders fell back.

The advent of fair weather, after a long period of spring rains had bogged down the offensive, permitted General Franco's troops to rise from their old positions and drive through the outer network of the capital's last defenses, the insurgent command declared.

BURGOS, Spain, June 12 (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco, with what he hoped would be his final Bilbao offensive under way, disclosed today that he would agree to the withdrawal of foreigners from his legions if the Madrid-Valencia Government would do likewise.

The insurgent commander-in-chief made this statement in a written interview with the Associated Press, at the same time apparently closing all roads to peace in Spain except through "our victory."

"Any attempt to end the war by agreement would be treason against Spain," General Franco wrote.

BILBAO, June 12 (AP)—A source close to the Basque Government said last night that the Government had received from insurgents a formal warning that if resistance continues they will bomb besieged Bilbao with 300 airplanes.

Court Condemns Red Army Chiefs In One-Day Trial

MOSCOW, June 12 (AP)—Eight of the Soviet Union's highest military leaders were sentenced to execution today for treasonable activity against the Red Army they headed.

No appeal remained from the sentences handed down by the military tribunal of the Supreme Court which stigmatized the army chiefs as traitors in the spy service of a foreign power.

The nation's highest tribunal announced the verdict at 2 a. m. (6 p. m. E. S. T., Friday), condemning Marshal Mikhail N. Tukhachevsky and seven generals, including important figures in the military hierarchy, to execution "immediately." Soviet custom dictates that such sentences must be carried out within 24 hours.

The swift-moving military trial was deemed by foreign observers as probably the most important of the Soviet Union's treason trials, since it disclosed disaffection in the army's topmost ranks.

Text of Court Communiqué

A communiqué said: "The Court has established that the accused were in the service of the military service of a foreign state carrying on an unfriendly policy toward the U. S. S. R.; that they have systematically supplied military circles of the country with spy information; carried on wrecking action in order to break the power of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, and in case of a military attack on the U. S. S. R., to prepare for the defeat of the U. S. S. R.; that they aimed to aid the disorganization of the U. S. S. R. and the restoration of landlords and capitalists in the U. S. S. R."

It was generally understood the unnamed foreign power was either Germany or Japan. Previous trials have accused the defendants of conspiring to deliver Soviet Russia into the hands of both those neighboring powers.

The court announced all eight confessed their guilt.

Resolutions of Workers

The Soviet press was filled with resolutions passed at mass meetings of workers calling for complete destruction of all oppositionists such as Tukhachevsky and the other army leaders condemned with him.

Details of the execution of the sentences will probably not be made known, for the place, time and manner usually are kept secret.

News of the sentences themselves was published inconspicuously on the second pages of Moscow newspapers under the headline "The Supreme Court of the U. S. S. R."

High in Military Command

In addition to Tukhachevsky, the officers convicted are:

Gen. Kazimirovitch V. Putna, former military attaché in London.

Gen. A. I. Kork, former commandant of the Frunze Military Academy, the Soviet "West Point."

Gen. I. E. Yakir, commander of the Leningrad district garrison.

Gen. I. P. Uborevitch, commander of the Red Army in White Russia.

Gen. Robert P. Eideman, former head of the training division for army reservists and civilians in aviation and gas defense.

Gen. B. M. Feldman, chief of the personnel section of the general staff.

Gen. V. M. Primakoff.

Communist Chiefs at Moscow Renew Firm Grip on Military

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Soviet Russia's Communist rulers are taking no risks that their powerful army and navy shall escape the firm control of the Communist party's "general staff." After a lapse of 12 years, they have revived the rank of "war commissars," political officers attached to and ranking equally with every army and fleet commander. At the same time, they have instituted military councils, composed of both military and politcal officers, to convert Russia into "one vast army."

The device of war commissars was first conceived by Bolsheviks soon after they seized power; loyal Communists were attached to military officers to make sure they did not betray Bolshevik leadership. In 1925, war commissars were abolished with the explanation that the commanding staff had been sufficiently reorganized so that its members could be trusted.

Now the war commissars are restored. This action might be interpreted as an implication that the loyalty of military commanders is again suspected, and that political officers are needed to watch them. But if disloyalty is suspected now, suspicion is directed, not so much against former Tzarist officers as against some Communists who do not fully agree with the party leadership

Full Conformity Demanded

The Bolshevik system demands a degree of conformity unmatched in most other countries. The recent conspiracy trials showed that many prominent Communists were not content to conform; denied the possibility of open opposition, they had resorted to secret opposition. The Communist "general staff" broke up incipient opposition groups by imprisoning or exiling thousands of those suspected of hostility to party leaders.

According to the published evidence, opposition leaders had entrenched themselves in state industry, agriculture and social organizations. It was logical to suspect they might also have penetrated military units; in fact, a few army officers were involved in alleged anti-government conspiracies. The Communist "general staff" first reorganized the political police, one of the most powerful armed groups. Their commander, Henry Yagoda, was first removed to a lesser post, and then arrested and imprisoned.

The present action extends reorganization to the army and navy. The restoration of war commissars limits the power of military commanders over their men. The institution of military councils divides authority in military matters between military and political officers, with the latter selected by the Kremlin.

The new military councils, established in every military district and unit, are composed of three persons: the military commander and two other persons; how the lattter will be appointed is not stated, but presumably they will be the direct agents of the Communist Political Bureau or "general staff." If the system is the same as that applied in 1919-25, political officers will be more powerful than military commanders. They must countersign every military order.

Foreign military experts argued that this system weakened military discipline; division of authority, they believed, prevented the swift decisions necessary in times of emergency of war. But the Bolsheviks are firm believers in the power of political agitation, which has been proved to their satisfaction not only in Russia's civil wars, but in Communist wars in China and Germany and the civil war in Spain.

Political Agitation Pushed

The present reorganization, in addition to strengthening the Communist leadership's hold on Soviet fighting forces, carries still further Bolshevik plans for militarizing the entire Soviet population. In this task, political officers share equally with military officers. In former wars, the Bolsheviks believe, the role of political agitation has not been sufficiently understood or appreciated.

The new military councils are entrusted not only with increasing the efficiency and strengthening the fighting morale of the army and navy, but also with organizing a complete "defense of the rear." New official regulations turn over to the council's direction of military training in Soviet schools, factories and collective farms. The councils are given authority over "defense and non-defense" construction in military districts, and "participation in civilian military organizations and defense of the rear." In a word, they are empowered and instructed to convert Soviet peoples into "one vast army," ready for mobilization in case of war.

'British Subject' Decision Waived In Empire Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 12—The difficult question of the extent to which status as a "British subject" affords privileges of citizenship in the British Empire generally has been sidestepped through acceptance by the Imperial Conference here of a report of subcommittee which defines this designation as merely that of "all subjects of His Majesty to whatever part of the British Commonwealth they belong."

This report, which was issued yesterday, was confirmed with discussion of a point raised by South Africa where it has become highly controversial, owing to an endeavor made there to supersede the designation "British subject" by one definitely limiting nationality to persons entitled to be known as "South Africans."

Retains Existing Practice

The decision reached by the committee is that the existing practice should continue whereby each member nation of the Commonwealth distinguishes for itself between British subjects generally and those British subjects whom it regards as being members of its own community.

The committee also recommends that any nation member that contemplates passing any new law on this question should first consult other members of the Commonwealth, but this is merely "so as to enable them to offer observations thereon if they feel so inclined."

Immigration Affected

That could be—as in South Africa and Australia—to restrict Asiatic immigration even where would-be immigrants are British subjects in their own country, or as in the United Kingdom where no such limitation is imposed.

It also avoids raising the problem of whether anything should be done to meet the prejudices of such non-British Europeans as the Dutch in South Africa, the French in eastern Canada and Irish everywhere who might prefer a general designation unassociated with one particular island in the North Sea.

Nanking Pays Rebel To Take World Trip

NANKING, June 12 (AP)—China's treasury gave a million dollars Mexican yesterday to Gen. Yang Hu-chen, erstwhile co-leader of the Sianfu mutiny in which Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was kidnaped, and told him to take himself a trip around the world.

He will sail on June 29 on the President Hoover toward Los Angeles with a commission to "investigate military and economic conditions in the United States and Europe," well-informed persons said.

The money (about $300,000 in United States currency) is for "traveling expenses and pocket money."

Such tours are the usual means of giving the nation a vacation from fallen war lords or defeated rebels.

Harriman Advocates Farm-Factory Parity At Geneva Parley

GENEVA, June 12 (AP)—American industry recognizes the need for a proper balance in the earnings of various classes of workers, Henry I. Harriman, United States employers' delegate, told the International Labor Conference today.

Mr. Harriman, chairman of the Massachusetts board of trustees for operating the Boston Elevated Railway, emphasized particularly the necessity for corresponding rewards for labor in agriculture and industry.

"No country can really be prosperous," he said, "when a large segment of its population earns less for the same effort than others. I would urge agriculture and industry to regard themselves as partners, each aiding the other in a planning program so that we can move forward with equal prosperity."

The possibility of war, Mr. Harriman declared, is the darkest cloud in the American economic sky.

"Whether the United States is brought into any war," he said, "it undoubtedly will suffer the consequences of such a war. If war does come, I feel the American nation should make an honorable effort to remain really neutral."

Rotary International Ends Meeting at Nice

NICE, France, June 12 (AP)—Bruce Williams of Joplin, Mo., was elected first vice-president of Rotary International yesterday at the first meeting of the new board of directors. The convention ended with election of vice-presidents.

Others named were Armando de Arruda of Pereiras, Brazil and Carlos P. Romulo of Manila.

Veterans Urge Change

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., June 12 (AP)—Abolition of civil service medical examinations for disabled veterans was urged yesterday by Milton D. Cohn of Buffalo, state commander of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War.

China Thrifty With Diplomats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON, China—Glamour of a diplomatic post and the romantic appeal of Havana may sound fascinating, but to Lieut. Gen. Chang Wei-chang, American-trained aviator, his post in the Cuban capital as Minister representing China has lost all its charms.

The reason is that the job costs beyond what the Nanking Government can provide with the result that the Chinese "Lindy" is out of pocket by $10,000 American currency, which is "a lot of dough," in the expression of one of his staff.

The diplomat sees little prospects of getting back this amount from the Nanking Government, although the expenditure was incurred largely for social purposes to keep up the dignity of the Chinese legation.

General Chang is now in Canton hunting for a job. He will become chief of police here or head of the Chungshan county, his native place and incidentally that of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

When the late Dr. C. C. Wu quit his post as Chinese Minister to the United States in 1931, his family in Canton had to remit him $5000 as passage fares for himself and members of his retinue.

More funds for Chinese embassies, legations and consulates were proposed by Dr. C. T. Wang, the new Ambassador to the United States. Owing to limited funds for Chinese diplomats in Washington, Dr. Wang delayed his trip to the United States seven months after appointment.

American returned students in Canton, who are members of the Cross and Sword Fraternity founded by Dr. Wang for foreign service, have given up their desire for diplomatic posts abroad, preferring local official jobs.

This shortcoming will be remedied when the Wang resolution calling for more funds for Chinese diplomats in foreign capitals and cities is to be put into effect.

Graduates Elect Davis

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 12 (AP)—Members of the Association of Graduates of the United States Military Academy, attending June week activities here, yesterday re-elected Maj. Gen. Robert C. Davis, U. S. Army, retired, of New York, as their president.

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Hopkins Points Need for WPA; 18,000 Bay State Cut Hinted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 12—Harry L. Hopkins, Federal WPA Administrator, today declared here through a spokesman, that dismantling of the nation-wide work relief program would invite a repetition of 1929, and that to insure business normalcy throughout the country the Government must "carry on its program of protective spending."

In a speech read for him by Deputy Administrator Aubrey Williams, Mr. Hopkins told the graduating class of the Babson Institute for Business Education that "there is no gainsaying the fact that the depression has been stopped . . . and production . . . is again equal to 1929. It would take a pretty severely prejudiced individual to deny that the federal works program has played an important part in this recovery.

"To demolish this program before business has absorbed all unemployed," he warned, "will save for business a few pennies in taxes, but for every penny it will save from Uncle Sam it will have to give dollars to future depressions."

Cuts Estimated

More than 18,000 Massachusetts WPA workers will be dropped from the relief rolls if Congress passes the President's proposed $1,500,000,000 work relief appropriation bill. Mr. Williams, announced in Boston earlier today.

These workers, Mr. Williams said, will be part of a nation-wide cut of 450,000 persons which is scheduled to take place within 30 days after passage of the bill.

If the bill is passed, the deputy administrator declared that the WPA will receive only $1,300,000,000 to carry on the huge program from July 1, 1937 to July 1, 1938. The other $200,000,000, he explained, will be earmarked for the National Youth Administration and the Resettlement Administration.

With this reduced appropriation, a cut will be necessary not only in the project workers, but in the administration employees as well, Mr. Williams said. This cut may run as large as 20 or 25 per cent, depending upon the number of workers needed to carry on the curtailed program after reorganization.

Reductions here, Mr. Williams said, will bring the rolls down from 88,400 to approximately 70,000 persons, with cuts being divided proportionately between state and federal projects. With approximately 400 persons a week leaving the rolls voluntarily for private employment, it is hoped that a number of discharges may be averted. The cut will bring the rolls down to one of the lowest points in the history of the WPA, almost one half the 132,000 employed in March, 1936.

Mr. Hopkins' scheduled appearance in Boston was canceled at the last minute last night. His failure to appear here blocked the plans of the local chapter of the Workers Alliance of America, a WPA union, to stage a sit-down strike on the railroad tracks in suburban Boston until the Administrator agreed to back their demands for a $3,000,000,000 bill.

Calling his address "The Business of Relief and the Relief of Business," Mr. Hopkins wrote that he was talking to young men whose problem it will be to adjust the great industrial system, which older men have built, to the rapidly changing economic social and political order in America.

"We were all brought up on the reasoning that business operates on self-interest, and charitable relief operates on altruism. That reasoning, however, no longer holds true," he said.

This change, he went on, arrived a good many years before either business or the Government was willing to recognize it, and the result was the tragically aggravated conditions of 1929 to 1933.

"What will put the job-seekers of America back to work?" he asked. "The only way private business can do it is by heavy expansion in the service field and a tremendous increase in the level of industrial production. Even in 1929 there were 2,000,000 unemployed and experts say the only way industry can reduce unemployment even to that level is by producing 20 per cent more goods than it did then. This means that the American people must have both the desire and the income to buy."

Cost of Program

The administrator summed up the spending by the millions of WPA workers as "keeping the country's economic machine moving upward instead of downward, as it was moving from 1929 to 1933."

"What is the cost of such a policy?" he asked. "President Roosevelt has asked for an appropriation of $1,500,000,000 for the WPA.

"To that figure we must add the cost of local and State direct relief for those not on the WPA rolls. Even if we include in one total all expenditures for relief, the combined figure is less than 5 per cent of our present national income. England . . . is spending 11 per cent of its national income for social services, notwithstanding the fact that its proportion of unemployed in relation to its population is much lower than our own."

He compared this expenditure with the financial cost of the 1929 collapse. "For the three years 1928-1930," he said, "our national income totaled $228,000,000,000. For the next three years 1931-1933 it totaled $133,000,000,000. That is a depression loss in three years of $95,000,000,000."

Promoting Petology

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Common Has Its Annual Pet Show

The Upper Picture Shows Onlookers at the Show, While the Lower Two Register a Child With Pet Lamb and a Boy With a Duck

Virginia Motorists Pay All Road Costs, League Head States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Automobile owners in Virginia not only pay all the costs of constructing and maintaining highways, but also assist other government agencies through ownership of motor vehicles, it was pointed out recently by Col. W. M. Kemper of Danville, president of the Citizens' Road League of Virginia.

"The non-car owner pays no highway costs, yet he receives the benefits of improved highway transportation through employment, through increased property values and through quick access to centers of business and commerce," Colonel Kemper stated.

The state gasoline tax of five cents a gallon and the state license tax provide the principal funds for building and maintaining Virginia's roads. Federal aid also is extended to various states. Normally, this additional source of highway revenues represents approximately the federal one-cent-gallon tax paid by motorists.

Mr. Kemper added, "The Virginia car owner pays the cost of feeding, housing and guarding the convict road force. School boards which own buses receive a gasoline refund for fuel consumed in transporting more than 100,000 pupils children to and from school twice a day during the school year. Under the Virginia constitution, fines collected for drunken and reckless driving go into the literary fund for the benefit of schools.

"Counties, cities and towns receive large revenues from automobiles, inasmuch as the personal property tax on the value of the automobile itself accrues to the localities. The real estate tax on filling stations, automobile repair shops and dealer showrooms also accrues to the localities under the segregation law.

2400 Trade Unions

Some 50 national and interstate trade association which operated in the United States in 1875 increased to 1000 in 1920 and now number 2400.

Coos and Caws; Yips and Yelps: Pets on Parade

By E. Bigelow Thompson

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, June 12—Noah's ark landed on Boston Common today.

Out of it trooped at least two of everything that wore feathers, fur or scales and could be gathered from the homes of children using the Boston park playgrounds.

Each one, rightfully, in the owner's opinion, was candidate for first honors in this annual pet show sponsored by Park Commissioner William P. Long and Right-Hand-Man William M. Mullen, who had wisdom enough to place cat entries across the ellipse from the hundred varieties of dogs.

In the shade of the old trees at the corner of Tremont and Boylston, a circle of impromptu counters was erected to hold the more than 500 entries. On these the boys and girls arrayed their pets, scrubbed and brushed as never before and decked out in unaccustomed ribbon collars more vivid than aesthetic.

A Farmyard Chorus

Snakes wriggled, a lobster "felt around," toy dogs yipped and their older kin growled and barked. Ducks quacked and a crow cawed. A calf came up silently in the grass and licked the face of a small spectator. There was an agonized howl and a summer shower of tears. A kitten, thinking it all over, decided home was the best place after all. In a back flipflap it escaped from its mistress and streaked down Tremont Street. There was a merry chase by cheering volunteers and the entry was captured in a Five-and-Ten-Cent store.

The parading and the judging at the Ladies Dog Club show at the Dedham Country and Polo Club tomorrow afternoon will be no whit more interesting than the show today, 2500 spectators who packed the guard ropes will readily attest. There may be slightly more emphasis upon canine family trees but for variety of entries any show would be hard pressed to rival the one today.

Held tight in little arms and looking up at small masters and licking a cheek as only a dog can, were baby fox terriers, pekes, chows, Spitzes, spunky tail-up Irishmen, sooners and nondescripts of involved genealogical line, Boston bulls and the white American bulls, Scotties and Cairns, German shepherds and even a St. Bernard of pouchy eye. Tongues hung out in the heat and tails wagged themselves out of joint.

And who says women are afraid of mice?

Over in the novelty section—just beyond "feathered friends"—boys and girls alike sat side by side guarding snakes, turtles, a lobster, frogs, baby hares, goldfish, a lamb which baa-ed for its milk bottle, a pig, not in a poke but a crate, a kid just showing its buttons, and a pink-eyed white rat that scampered merrily over its mistress' chest and shoulders.

The containers in which these assorted pets arrived were as amusing as the contents. The "zoo" arrived in shoe boxes, Mason jars, a crate for a gobbler, tin pails and an old fashioned dinner pail, in handkerchiefs, even in pockets.

One amazing feature was the orderliness. There was an occasional snarl in the dog division, but generally the pups fraternized much after the manner of neighbors meeting at a country fair. They shared the drinking pans thoughtfully placed around, and they sniffed and nodded time of day while waiting to join the parade past the judges' stand.

Hoover Leaves for Home After Des Moines Visit

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 12 (AP)—Former President Hoover planned to leave today for his home at Palo Alto, Calif., following an overnight visit at the home of Gardner Cowles, Des Moines newspaper publisher.

Mr. Hoover is traveling by automobile from the East to California with his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Hoover. The party visited West Branch, Iowa, the former president's birthplace, yesterday.

Labor Party Fails To Pick Candidate In New York Race

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 12—As the New York City mayoral campaign year moves into June, with it seen as almost a certainty that if Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia decides to run for re-election, he will have that other present-day political headliner, United States Senator Robert F. Wagner, for his opponent, the American Labor Party, born of the New Deal, opened its municipal campaign here yast night with the unique touch of not naming its candidate.

Both Senator Wagner and Mayor LaGuardia are heroes to this organization, which is the eastern extension of the Farmer-Labor movement maturing in the Middle West, under the hands of the La Follettes. Mayor LaGuardia ranks as a founder, having chosen this means of continuing his allegiance to the New Deal rather than vote under the label of a part whose practical managment is in the hands of a James A. Farley.

Speaker Follows Speaker

Speaker after speaker took the rostrum in an upper-floor clubroom of the Manhattan Opera House to envisage a 1837 multiplication of the 272,000 votes the American Labor Party garnered on its initial essay in the national and state election last fall. Senator Wagner was extolled as the party's friend, United States Senator George W. Norris as the shining star of the Progressives in the national field and Mayor LaGuardia as their espouser incomparable in the municipal field.

But there were no campaign specifics, despite the emphasis that was placed on the forthcoming contest as a "surprise test" of the new party which has emerged as unhampered by patronage considerations and free from the domination of political machines. The choosing of standard-bearer was not touched upon; the occasion, it was asserted, was purely an anniversary of the organization a year ago for the re-election of President Roosevelt and Gov. Herbert H Lehman "to give expression to the growing political needs of labor in the State of New York" and eventually build a national Labor Party.

Praise From Wagner

There was a message from Senator Wagner, praising the party as having "added greatly to the strength of the drive for progress through humantarian legislation in America," and one from Mayor LaGuardia, conveying regret that public business kept him from attending.

Luigi A. Antonini, vice-president of the Ladies' International Garment Workers' Union and state chairman of the party, discussed party policies at length, but only in the generalities of a summons to unity for the new campaign.

Sidney Hillman, president of the Garment Workers' Union and organizer for the Committee for Industrial Organization in the textile field, declared that this was not a third party movement, but a first party movement, and that the future was in the lap of such groups. Mr. Hillman was a founder of the party and on the list of presidential electors which the American laborites shared with the delegates last year.

Labor Party's Future

The Fusion mayoralty spokesman at the meeting was Adolph A. Berle Jr., city chamberlain and one of Mayor LaGuardia's most trusted advisers. He too complied with the general reticence on the issue of candidacy, centering his emphasis on what he saw as a future for the party as brilliant as that which was achieved by the British Labor Party against the dominant conservatives.

The climax of this seeming gentleman's agreement among all participants that even when you were opening a campaign, circumstances could make a candidate a delicate topic to touch and that perhaps it might not be in "good taste" to mention this essential ingredient at this time, came with United States Senator Ernest Lundeen, Farmer-Laborite of Minnesota. He stressed that he never interfered in local affairs and spoke only of national politics. If the American Labor Party and all other such groups now operative in the country intended to win the allegiance of the workers, he said, they must prove their right to it by being the most effective in working for labor.

Old Parties Assailed

"We cannot follow the old party leaders," he said. "We must put the test to every man for election to Congress, 'Are you going to be a representative of our Labor party?—because if you are not, we have just as good or better men.'"

As the 500 labor partisans thus initiated their municipal battle without commitment, a Fusion rally in the Bronx heard expounded the "ease" with which Mayor LaGuardia may be expected to win out in the fall election for lack of vigorous opposition. Ben Howe, chairman of the City Fusion Committee, addressing the meeting, said however that while Mr. LaGuardia might even be re-elected "by default" independents must be wary of "over-confidence" and make "all the necessary efforts for a sweeping victory."

Montauk Light Keeper Greets Summer as 'Visiting-Season'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTAUK, N. Y.—The keeper of Montauk Light, his two assistants and their wives and children are glad that summer is here, because that means that visitors will find their way to the lonely light at the easterly tip of Long Island, give the children a chance to show people around and have someone new to talk to, give the lighthouse wives a chance to see what people in less lonely surroundings are wearing, and the men a chance to spin a yarn or two.

Visitors could come to Montauk Light all the year round if they wanted to—that is, on weekdays, from nine to four—but it is a long trip to the light by train, over the Long Island Railroad, and an equally long one by automobile, and most people seem to want to try it only in the summer. Montauk is one of the least modern lighthouse plants along the whole coast, so visitors are all the more appreciated, as a change in a routine which does not include the conveniences of electricity, running water, movies or much in the way of recreation.

The head keeper is Thomas A. Buckridge, a veteran of the lighthouse service, who will retire in a year or so; the first assistant keeper, John A. Miller, who has spent 20 of his 26 years in the service at Montauk, and the second assistant, George Warrington. There are five children in the tiny community; four of them go to school. The housewives have a word now and then with the milkman, who goes out from Montauk Village every morning, but he's the only regular arrival, for market supplies are brought by the keepers from town once a week or so.

One of Largest Lights

The Montauk Light, while primitive in its machinery, is the largest on that particular stretch of coast, and one of the largest of all the mainland lights. Most lighthouses are not regularly opened to visitors but Montauk Light does yeoman service in hospitality—that is, in the season.

The only telephone is the direct line to the Coast Guard. Kerosene lamps light the living quarters. There is a lawn that has to be kept shipshape—the Lighthouse Service is very explicit about such things—and a lot of brass to be polished. Some of the latter job is due to the fact that oil is the fuel of the light and gets soot all around everywhere.

The main light burns a vaporizing oil which spreads 130,000 candlepower through prismatic glass strongly enough to be visible for 14 miles. The beam shines upward. The light is a two-second flash, once in 15 seconds, and revolves by means of a weight on an unrolling cable. The cable is an archaic business, and the man who has the night watch has to rewind it every four hours, as you rewind a grandfather's clock. If anything goes wrong with the light a gong sounds, and an assistant hustles up and revolves the light by hand while another assistant, called by another gong, makes repairs.

Second Light on Reef

There is a second light—a red one—which shines on a specific and highly dangerous reef. The light is focused so that it is visible only to a ship approaching too close to the reef. Mariners know they are well away from the reef when they can't see the red light.

Then there is the fog horn. You can hear that about as far away as you can see the major light. It is housed by itself, at the base of the light tower and is operated by big motors.

Keepers at the light take 12-hour shifts. During their trick they are responsible for the lights and the fog horn. Beside this, they give six hours a day to cleaning and polishing. They get six hours a day off, and four days a month. Their days off they usually spend fishing, as guests on some of the boats their lights protect.

The women don't have much scope for home decoration. The provisions of the lighthouse service tell them to the last possible gradation in tint what the inside of their quarters is to look like: battleship gray for the walls, flat white for the woodwork. The exterior of the buildings is white; the keeper has five rooms, the assistants four. The tower of the light rises 80 feet, and this is the season when it is getting its fresh whitewashing, with brown paint for the metal trimmings.

Say anything to the lightkeepers' wives about it being nice and clean to live at the edge of the sea and they will look at you, and at the kerosene lamps, and at the dust swirling around the lighthouse reservation, and you will know that spring housecleaning time at Montauk Light is just about what spring housecleaning time is in any other place—only more so.

C. I. O. Loses Maine Fight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Maine, June 11—The Committee for Industrial Organization was dealt a serious blow here today when Dr. John A. Lapp, trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board, dismissed the principal C. I. O. charges against three Lewiston-Auburn shoe manufacturers.

Dr. Lapp cleared the manufacturers of the charge of refusing to bargain with the United Shoe Workers of America, of the C. I. O., under terms of the Wagner Labor Relations Act. He previously had dismissed C. I. O. charges against these firms of maintaining a blacklist and interfering with employees in their right to choose a bargaining agent of their own.

Organizers in Jail

With the chief C. I. O. organizers and one of its lawyers in jail, others of its leaders under bail pending appeal of prison sentences, more than $100,000 expended and not a single union contract signed with a shoe manufacturer, despite 12 weeks of strike, idleness and violence, the C. I. O. was found by Dr. Lapp to have bungled its bargaining with the manufacturers.

Dr. Lapp ruled the Government, acting on petition of the C. I. O., had failed to prove its case against manufacturers on the charge they refused to bargain collectively with the union. He ruled that the United Shoe Workers of America had failed to give proper notice to manufacturers that they were the bargaining agency of employees and had not given manufacturers opportunity to respond.

The union, he said, had pursued two mistaken theories: (1) That the cities of Lewiston and Auburn constituted a bargaining unit, instead of the individual 19 shops, and (2) that the union should make its demands on the Auburn Shoe Manufacturers Association rather than the individual shops on the further mistaken theory that the association represented the individual companies for collective bargaining purposes.

The three firms, which were thus cleared of C. I. O. charges of violating the Wagner Act, were the Charles Cushman Company, Somerset Shoe Company and C. V. Watson Company.

In making his ruling Dr. Lapp declared: "I am not construing the strike itself illegal under the Wagner Act. The act especially states the right to strike is not interfered with or diminished. The strike was legal under the act, but not a strike for collective bargaining."

In this, Dr. Lapp differed from the decision of Justice Harry Manser, whose decision that the strike was illegal was the first step which ultimately resulted in the jailing of six C. I. O. organizers and their attorney for contempt of court for violation of a temporary injunction branding the strike and acts in furtherance of it illegal.

Porcelain Makers Use Clay Deposits Of North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Porcelain and chinaware "of the finest grade" are now being successfully manufactured from clays found in the mountains of North Carolina, "without the use of English clays, of which thousands of tons formerly were imported," it was stated here by H. J. Bryson, State Geologist, following a series of experiments.

To this statement Mr. Bryson added the announcement that "a $250,000 kaolin plant, one of the most modern in America, will start operations at Spruce Pine, in Mitchell County, in May, following a six-year period of research, which gave the results announced above."

The cost of the plant, already built, and in which machinery is being installed, is exclusive of the company's investment in a 4500-acre mineral tract near Spruce Pine, and the cost of prospecting for the past six years, Mr. Bryson said.

The new plant was built entirely of steel, concrete and glass, local labor having been used almost exclusively.

"As far back as colonial times," Mr. Bryson said, "it was claimed that Carolina clay would supplant English clay in the manufacture of tableware. Josiah Wedgwood, an English porcelain producer, referring to this product, said that unless clay of similar quality were found in England, the manufacture of fine porcelain would 'pass from England to the colonies, where excellent kaolin can be secured.'

"Whatever else may be said," Mr. Bryson added, "North Carolina no longer is dependent on any other section of the world for porcelain and fine tableware."

Active Vocational Work For Spartanburg School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Plans to inaugurate a vocational education program as a regular part of the Spartanburg High School's curriculum sometime during the coming year, as much to set an example for the rest of the State as to provide adequate practical training for students of the local institution, are now being considered by school officials, faculty, and civic and business organizations.

Seventy-five students have already applied for the diversified occupations course next year. The field ranges from beauty culture to undertaking, and includes radio, dentist's assistant, engraving, secretarial work, air conditioning, electrical work, aeronautics and sign painting.

A student selecting this course will be required to spend four hours in school, during which time he will study the required high school subjects and two electives which will include courses relating to the job on which he is training. In addition to this school work, he will be required to spend 20 hours a week on the job, where he will receive training under a[illegible] conditions.

Aisle of Woman's Dreams

Suppose you knew that one aisle of one floor in one store had everything you needed to purchase!

Suppose that on that aisle you could buy household necessities, smart clothing, thrilling gifts for bride, graduate, voyager! How much walking that would save! How much time and shopping you would be spared!

That, in effect, is what advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor can do for you. They bring all the needs of your daily life in review . . . in one convenient place. Shop from your easy chair, with the advertisements. Keep abreast of bargains, instead of chasing them. Spend time in your newspaper to save time—and money—in the stores.

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Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
‡Normandie	June 16	Southampton	June 21	June 15, 8:00 pm	June 16, 8:00 am
¶Manhattan	June 16	Plymouth	June 22	June 15, 8:00 pm	June 16, 8:00 am
§Aquitania	June 16	Cherbourg	June 22	June 15, 8:00 pm	June 16, 8:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Malolo	San Francisco	June 20	June 15, 4:00 pm	June 15, 8:00 pm
Empress of Russia	Victoria	June 26	June 21, 4:00 pm	June 21, 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	June 22	June 17, 4:00 pm	June 17, 8:00 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	June 24	June 19, 4:00 pm	June 19, 8:00 pm

‡Except Irish Free State. Special address except France. ¶I. F. S. only. §France and Great Britain. Special address only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays)

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on **Wednesdays by "Clipper"** planes, mail closing at the GPO New York, at 2 p. m **on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and** O[illegible] points is forwarded by way of Manila

Par-Cracking Golf Puts Four in Tie in U. S. Open

BIRMINGHAM, Mich., June 12 (AP)—Golfdom hoped to crown the new American open champion today, with a burst of par-cracking fireworks, but so many heirs apparent were on hand that there was a good chance the coronation would be delayed until Sunday.

Sixty-five of the nation's sharpshooters teed o: for the 36-hole stretch which completes the regulation 72-hole test, starting at 8:15 a. m. (E. S. T.) over the bunkered battleground of Oakland Hills.

They survived the two-day scoring spree that eliminated 101 of the original starters and developed one of the closest contests in the 41-year history of the tournament. Ten par-breakers were grouped in two sections, only two shots apart, in a wide open scramble for the laurels won a year ago at Baltusrol by Tony Manero.

Leading the chase for Manero's crown, along with a crack at Tony's record 282 total, were a quartet of professional siege guns, comprising Jimmy Thomson of Shawnee-on-Delaware, Penna., Big Ed Dudley of Philadelphia, and Frank Walsh and Ralph Guldahl of Chicago, all with sub-par totals of 140 at the halfway mark.

Thomson Scores a 66

As a prelude to the final barrage, Thomson yesterday fired a 66 that beat par by six shots, clipped three strokes off the Oakland Hills competitive record, and equaled the all-time low for a single round in the open championship. Guldahl, on his way to a second round 69, shot the outgoing half in 32 for another record performance.

Two strokes off the pace, at 142, were Frankie Sarfaci, the 21-year-old public links star from Brooklyn, Pat Sawyer, Minneapolis pro, and the pre-tournament choices, Harry Cooper of Chicago and "Slammin'" Sam Snead, the West Virginian, who burned up the winter circuit.

Also under par, with 143, were Johnny Goodman, the Omaha amateur who won the open in 1933, and Vic Ghezzi of Deal, N. J., who provided one of the "picture shots" yesterday by sinking a 60-foot putt with a mud-covered ball on the sixteenth, or "lake hole."

Playoff Forecast

This closely bunched "top ten" forecast the possibility of the first playoff since 1931, when Billie Burke beat George Von Elm in a marathon duel lasting two days. In case of a deadlock at the end of today's play, an 18-hole playoff will be staged Sunday.

Thomson, second in the 1935 open with 301, and tied for 14th last year, became the fifth player to post a 66 in tournament history after missing two short putts, near the close, that would have put him in a class by himself. Only Gene Sarazen, Johnny Goodman, Walter Hagen and Tommy Creavy touched the mark previously.

Six birdies and an eagle flew off Thomson's clubs, but Old Man Par snatched back two strokes as Jimmy went over on the fourth and 17th holes.

Guldahl's card also showed an eagle and six birdies. On four holes, however, Guldahl was unable to get down in even figures, and one of the four wiped away two of the strokes he had picked up.

Walsh and Dudley, who played together, duplicated their first-round feat, each carding another 70 to stay with the pacesetters. Snead, knotted for the lead at the end of 18 with 69, skidded to a 73 yesterday, while Denny Shute, who shared the first round spotlight with Snead, was five strokes off the pace with 145 after turning in a 76 Friday.

Tied with Shute were Chuck Kocsis, the intercollegiate champion from Michigan; Mike Turnesa of Elmsford, N. Y., and E. J. Harrison of Stuttgart, Ark. Manero, struggling to retain his crown, tacked a 73 to his opening round 76, but was far behind with 149.

Missing for the final 36 holes were such stalwarts as Tommy Armour and Lawson Little, former national open and amateur champions, respectively. They had 157 and 158 for two days' work. Bill Mehlhorn got an eagle on the last hole to qualify at 152. Six amateurs were among the survivors.

Also at stake in today's play were four places on America's Ryder Cup team in which Dudley, with his pair of 70's and 285 total, took the lead from Nelson. Scores made in the P. G. A. qualifier and the 72 holes of the open are added to determine the four places.

Ghezzi was in second place with 288, Snead third with 289 and Nelson next with 290, although he entered the open with a four-stroke edge over the other hopefuls. Other contenders and their scores as they started out today were: Paul Runyan 291, Guldahl and Laffoon 291, McSpaden 292, Hines 294, Wood 297 and Dutra 300.

Sweepstakes Will Feature 225 Class At Red Bank N. J.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RED BANK, N. J., June 12—The National Sweepstakes Regatta on the Shrewsbury River here Aug. 14 to 17 will feature competition among the popular 225 cubic-inch hydroplanes, according to tentative plans announced by Charles Alexander Jr., race committee chairman.

With interest at a low ebb in the National Sweepstakes Trophy, a prize for unlimited single engine craft, the sweeps committee is considering the advisability of spotting the 225 class in the feature billing of the regatta. A suggestion even has been made that the sweepstake award itself be turned over to the class.

Melvin Crook, of Upper Montclair, N. J., who has captured the sweepstakes for the past three years with his record-holding Betty V, has retired from racing and will not defend the title this year. This leaves the event open but with little prospect for real competition due to an acute shortage of sweepstakes class boats.

The National Sweepstakes Regatta Association, a Red Bank community organization, is considering posting a perpetual international trophy for the 225 cubic-inch class to feature the annual Shrewsbury carnival. The preliminary schedule calls for a three-heat championship 225 race on Saturday which should attract Canadian entries. The committee also is considering running all three heats of the sweepstakes on Sunday to pave the way for 225 entries and bolster the field for this event.

The sweepstakes regatta is one of the largest in the country and efforts are being made to make this year's program even more outstanding. Prize awards will total more than $5000 with aces for every motorboat class mustering a sufficient number of starters.

Eastern Tennis Postponed

PHILADELPHIA, June 12 (AP)—Rain and wet courts yesterday forced postponement of the scheduled semi-finals in the women's Pennsylvania and eastern states tennis championships.

On Sport's Horizon

The Mile Run

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 12—There is something about a mile race that gives it a romantic value beyond almost any form of track racing. The combination of speed and endurance which it requires seems to cause a thrill beyond its actual part in the program.

So, as in every recent meet, both indoors and out, the coming battle at that distance between Glenn Cunningham, now out of studenthood, and safely established as a leader among the stars of the New York Curb Exchange, Luigi Beccali, the ace of Italy, Donald R. Lash, Indiana University, Archie San Romani, Kansas State Teachers College, the hero of the Olympic tryouts at Randalls Island last year, and that perennial shadow of the stars, Gene Venzke, always a threat, but seldom a victor, to be staged on the speedy track at Palmer Stadium, next Saturday, at Princeton, stands out as the highlight of what has come to be regarded as an outstanding meet among the many of the summer season.

Feature Event

Possibly the fact that there always seems to loom in the background the possibility of someone doing the distance a few fractions of a second faster than anyone ever did it before, that the so-called ceiling of endeavor has not yet been reached, that one or the other of these mighty striders will excel the records of the others, helps to draw the onlookers to a point of interest which is well illustrated by the fact that in almost every newspaper account of meets the leading story hinges upon the mile.

Another event that always causes great enthusiasm, possibly for the same reasons, is a pole vault, so this will also be a drawing card for the meet. The sight of someone lifting himself through the air at the top of a slender pole to pass by ever so slight a margin over the crossbar between those towering uprights, or to miss the mark already set by a previous vaulter, has stirred up expressed emotion beyond almost any other of the field events. Here, also, some of the picked vaulters of the United States, many of them champions, will be seen in the sunset light, to inaugurate the proceedings, at the conclusion of the afternoon alumni festivities which celebrate the conclusion of the Princeton year, topped by the final annual home game of the baseball team, against its perennial rival, Yale.

Rival Meet

Standish F. Medina, fresh from his successful defense of his IC4-A championship, for his home university; William N. Graber, now a graduate, whose efforts in past years have helped the University of Southern California to many a championship; William M. Harding, the Yale star; Jack Mauger, another of the cloud-skirting Californians, of the Olympic Club of San Francisco, and two younger aspirants, Clarence Warmerdam, of Fresno State College, and Lloyd Siebert, of Northern Central College, of Illinois, fill the quota. Unfortunately, the successors of Graber as the stars of the Pacific Coast, Bill Sefton and Earle Meadows, as well as Richard Ganslen, the young Columbian, have decided to compete in the rival meet of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, staged the same day at Los Angeles, and it will be interesting to see which group will excel in the difficult feat.

Advice From a Former Champion

Wide World

Lawson Little (Right) Helps Frank Strafaci With His Swing

Strafaci Justifies Help

The recent attempts to reproduce some of the oldtime events of the track at the return to New York of the IC4-A championships, such as the upright start and soft-shoe running of the hundred, and the bicycle races, should recall another event of the eighties and nineties, which used to stir up almost as much excitement as the outstanding performances of today, the tug of war.

Giants of the Teams

In those times, when the giants of the teams faced off and, as the rope was released from its clamp, strove with might and main to gain an inch, as the red ribbon which marked the center swayed an inch or two either side, while the anchor man with the end of the rope wound about his massive torso, drew it in inch by inch for the margin that meant victory, the spectators almost swayed in unison, as the final seconds arrived.

With the guards and tackles of the football team scattered in dozens over almost any campus, it would be a simple task for any track coach to pick out a group which would revive all its glories. Now only a few are allowed to compete in the weight events according to the rigid rules. Even among those now past college age, such as a quartette of policemen, or of iron workers, or other occupations calling for great power, such an event would prove a magnet of major importance. Why should it not be brought back?

BIRMINGHAM, Mich., June 12 (AP)—Little Frankie Strafaci is giving "the folks back home" a great run for their money.

The slim, 21-year-old youth from Brooklyn, playing in his first National Open golf championship, is low-scoring amateur as golf's severest test swung into today's 36-hole final battle.

Competing with the greatest campaigners in the game, he doesn't figure to win—but regardless of his finish he thinks he already has justified the faith his family has placed in his ability.

It hasn't been just a matter of telling Frankie to play golf and then wishing him good fortune, for the Strafaci clan members have backed their hopes for Frankie with cold cash—cash to play golf as much as he wishes while they work; cash to make a winter golf-practice trip to Florida; cash to come to his first National Open.

"I have four brothers—Dominic, Ralph, Pathy and Tommy—who play in the seventies," the dark-haired, good-looking youngster said as he surveyed the other scores about and below his snappy 36-hole card of 142. "Any of them probably could beat me if they practiced. But they told me, 'Go ahead and play.'

"So they all chipped in and I went to Florida last winter, practicing every day. They sent me spending money, bought me good clubs. My folks—my Dad is sort of retired from the grocery business—give me money every time I want to enter a tournament. I only hope I can make good."

A great many veteran shotmakers think he will. Denny Shute calls the 133-pound Italian youngster the coming national champion. He already has the courage and heart necessary to be a champion. He captured the national public links crown in 1935 at Indianapolis.

Yale Athletes Get Awards for Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 12—One hundred and fifty-five undergraduates at Yale University have received awards for competing in eight branches of sport for the Bulldog during the past spring season. Among them were 26 major Y's to members of the track and field team which won the Heptagonal Games and defeated Harvard in their dual meet.

Members of the varsity lacrosse and tennis teams were given Minor Y's and the members of the latter team were given gold watch charms as a special reward for winning the Big Three championship in that sport. Sixty-two of the students who competed in seven of the eight sports were awarded numerals. The winners of the Major Y follow:

J. Badman, E. L. Bliss, D. L. Brooks, E. Burlingame, J. H. Castle Jr., R. J. Clark, J. H. Congdon, T. Culbert, F. W. Curtis, E. H. Ethridge, J. S. Ferguson, M. W. Finlayson, J. C. Fox, D. K. Gernerd, E. R. Hamilton, W. H. Harding, Albert Hessberg 2d, B. S. Holderness, W. E. John Jr., N. S. Kerr, C. F. Haas, G. W. Millett Jr., A. K. Mills Jr., L. Pierce, W. T. Woodland, R. S. Keppelman, manager.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	30	22	.577
Toledo	28	22	.560
Milwaukee	27	22	.551
Indianapolis	24	23	.511
Columbus	24	27	.471
Kansas City	19	23	.452
Louisville	21	27	.438
St. Paul	20	27	.426

Results June 11

St. Paul 2, Toledo 0.
Kansas City 3, Louisville 1.
Kansas City 3, Louisville 2.
Minneapolis 11, Columbus 8.
Indianapolis 9, Milwaukee 8.

International League

Team	Won	Lost	Pct.
Newark	36	11	.766
Montreal	26	18	.591
Buffalo	25	20	.556
Syracuse	23	23	.500
Toronto	24	24	.500
Rochester	20	26	.435
Jersey City	14	27	.341
Baltimore	12	31	.279

Results June 11

Baltimore 5, Montreal 4.
Newark 11, Buffalo 3.
Rochester 5, Syracuse 4.
Toronto at Jersey City (postponed).

A's Release Cissell

CLEVELAND, June 12 (AP)—Manager Connie Mack of the Philadelphia Athletics announced the release yesterday of infielder Bill Cissell to Baltimore of the International League.

Yamagishi Beats Tuckey

LONDON, June 12 (AP)—Jiro Yamagishi, Japanese Davis Cup player, defeated C. R. D. Tuckey of England, 8—6, 1—6, 7—5, in the final round of men's singles in the Beckenham tennis tournament today.

Miss Marble Loses Again

LONDON, June 12 (AP)—Alice Marble's bid for her first championship of the year failed again today when the American singles titleholder lost to Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland 6—1, 9—11, 6—1 in the finals of the Beckeham tennis tournament. The defeat marked the fourth time in which the San Francisco star had failed in the final round of a tournament. She previously dropped a decision to the Polish champion in the St. George's Hill competition and fell before Anita Lizana of Chile and Freda James of England in the Middlesex and Surrey tourneys, respectively.

To Play at Walton Heath

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—The "world championship" golf match between Henry Cotton of England and Denny Shute of Boston will be played over the Walton Heath layout, the American Professional Golfers' Association was informed today. No date has been set for the 72-hole match but George Jacobus, president of the P. G. A., said it would be held shortly after the British open which is to be played at Carnoustie, July 5-9.

Washington Signs Jacobs

RICHMOND, Va., June 12 (AP)—Newton "Bucky" Jacobs, the slim pitching ace who hurled three no-hit, no-run games for the University of Richmond this spring, has signed a contract to join the Washington Nationals this season.

Skiers Off to Argentine, Chile and New Zealand

HANOVER, N. H., June 12 (AP)—Dick Durrance of Miami, Fla., Dartmouth's international skiing star, and two of his teammates, David and Steve Bradley, left here yesterday for New Zealand, where they will compete in several meets. They will take part in several California competitions before sailing.

Five other Dartmouth skiers, Capt. Warren Chivers, his brother Howard, John Litchfield, Edgar Hunter and Edward Wells, sailed from New York yesterday to participate in the Pan American ski championships in Chile and the Argentines. Those Indians were accompanied by Don Frazer of Washington State.

Bonura Stars As White Sox Climb in Race

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Zeke Bonura once heard someone say: "One good turn deserves another." So when the baseball fans of Chicago voted him the city's most valuable and most popular player during the month of May, and Zeke was rewarded with a new automobile, he went out and led the White Sox to a 14-to-8 victory over the Washington Senators. The triumph enabled the White Sox to regain second place in the American League pennant race. The Yankees still lead.

With 11 victories in their last 12 starts, the White Sox are an outstanding flag threat. The Yankees, Tigers and Indians haven't always had smooth sailing, and the Chicago club has taken advantage. Managed by the crafty Jimmy Dykes, the Sox have a fine chance to duel with the leaders if their pitching continues to be high class.

Hitting .360

Outstanding in the spurt of the White Sox has been the hitting of Bonura, a big right-handed slugger who was born with a pair of baseball spikes on his over-size feet. Appearing in 44 games at first base this season, Zeke has contributed 64 base hits to the Chicago offense, in 178 times at bat, which averages a net .360.

In those 44 contests the husky New Orleans boy has driven in 59 runs and scored 33 himself. Only Detroit's Hank Greenberg challenges his claim to the run-producing title of the major leagues. Hank had two less than Zeke at the conclusion of yesterday's games.

Not the most graceful fielder in the world, Bonura came close to drawing his release early last year. In fact, Dykes made strenuous efforts to trade him, but all offers were rejected.

It was well for Dykes that they were, nowever, for Zeke pounded the ball during the latter half of the American League campaign and finished the season with a .330 average, with 194 hits and 138 runs batted in.

Bonura's accomplishments yesterday included a home run, two doubles and a single in four times up, and five runs driven in. He crossed the plate four times himself. Johnny Whitehead pitched for the White Sox, and although touched for 13 hits, was given such steady offensive support from Bonura and his other teammates that he just "threw them in" after the fifth inning.

Ruffing Wins

The White Sox, this morning, were one game behind the Yankees.

Charley Ruffing delivered shutout ball for the Yanks yesterday, as the champions ended a three-game St. Louis winning streak, 10 to 0. The leaders looked more like champions than they have for weeks. Joe Di Maggio hit a pair of home runs and Gehrig hit one. They were numbers 10 and 11 for Joe, who drove in three of his team's 10 runs.

The Tigers moved into third position by beating the Red Sox, 6 to 5. Young Boots Poffenberger, rookie from Beaumont, made his first major league appearance in a relief role and gained credit for the triumph. He worked the last six and two thirds innings, and allowed only four hits. Lefty Grove pitched for Boston and fanned 11 Tigers.

With Wally Moses hitting two homers, the Athletics defeated the Indians yesterday, 11 to 3. Sixteen hits rattled off Philadelphia bats, Moses and Peters each getting three. Buck Ross held the Tribe to nine scattered hits and won his first game of the year.

Only two National League games were scheduled yesterday and both were postponed.

Officials Are Named For College Regatta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., June 12—Officials to supervise the running of the eighth annual national intercollegiate outboard championships on Saratoga Lake here June 26-28, have been appointed by Everett B. Morris, executive secretary of the Eastern Intercollegiate Outboard Association.

Charles F. Chapman, of New York, chairman of the National Outboard Racing Commission, will act as referee and George C. Reis, former Gold Cup champion, of Bolton Landing, N. Y., will serve as chairman of the race committee.

Other officials are: Fred W. Horenburger, New York Athletic Club, timer; Commodore W. T. Crawford Sr., Middle Atlantic Outboard Association, starter; Commodore Stanley W. Ferguson, Boston, chief of judges; George Griffin, Saratoga Springs, inspector; Commodore J. S. Y. Tyson, Philadelphia, chief of pits; Commodore Emil Jacoby, New Jersey Outboard Association, assistant pit chief; Russ Gudgeon, New York, chief scorer.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	44	26	.629
Sacramento	44	26	.629
Los Angeles	37	31	.544
San Diego	39	33	.542
Portland	33	35	.485
Seattle	33	36	.478
Oakland	26	45	.366
Missions	23	47	.329

Results June 11

San Diego 13, San Francisco 5.
Los Angeles 9, Missions 3.
Sacramento 4, Oakland 3.
Seattle 10, Portland 4.
Portland 6, Seattle 2.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	27	17	.614
Chicago	26	18	.591
Detroit	27	20	.574
Cleveland	24	18	.571
Boston	19	20	.487
Washington	19	26	.422
Philadelphia	17	25	.405
St. Louis	14	29	.326

Results June 11

Chicago 14, Washington 8.
Philadelphia 11, Cleveland 3.
New York 10, St. Louis 0.
Detroit 6, Boston 5.

Army Elects H. B. Wilson

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 12 (AP)—Henry B. Wilson, of Philadelphia, has been elected captain of the Army polo team to succeed his brother, Harry Wilson. Both are sons of Col. Jingles Wilson, formerly a famous Army polo player.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Ranger Looks Good

While there are still a number of trial races to be held between the three candidates for the defense of the America's Cup against the challenge of Thomas O. M. Sopwith of Great Britain, the showing made by Harold S. Vanderbilt's new Ranger was such that, unless there is a decided reversal in form between now and the date of selection, she will be the yacht called upon to meet Endeavor I or Endeavour II, off Newport, R. I., in defense of the Blue Ribbon Trophy of the yachting world. Four straight victories against Yankee, the oldest of the cup defense candidates which is being sailed by Gerard B. Lambert, and Rainbow, successful defender of the cup in 1934, now owned by Chandler Hovey, would certainly indicate that Vanderbilt's latest boat should come through the rest of the trials with flying colors.

Blank-Stoller, Inc.
Chandler Hovey

Not Yet at Her Best

It is very doubtful if even those persons who had the greatest faith in Ranger being named to defend the trophy ever thought that in these preliminary contests she would come out victorious every time. Not only was Commodore Vanderbilt handicapped by having only a few days in which to tune up the yacht before he was called upon to battle against Yankee and Rainbow; but he was forced to enter the races with a temporary rig, the original mast of Ranger having been carried away on her trip from Bath to Newport. The spar which she used in the races was that used by Rainbow in 1934. Between now and when the next series of races starts, June 19, she will be fitted with a brand new mast similar to the one she lost on her trip to Newport, and this should add to her speed. As both Yankee and Rainbow were practically at their best in the races, it is hard to see how they will be able to meet this added speed on the part of Ranger.

Some Features of the Trials

There are one or two other features connected with the trials that indicate Ranger's great possibilities. The fact that she won the final race of the series in record time for a windward and leeward course of 30 miles must be taken as certain proof that she is faster than her predecessors. Any yacht that can better the previous cup record by 9 minutes and 16 seconds is indeed entitled to high praise, especially when she is using a makeshift rig. Another interesting feature in this trial was the fact that Rainbow defeated Yankee by just one second. It will be recalled that in the final test of 1934 that was the exact margin by which Rainbow won and secured for her the right to defend the trophy.

Great All-Round Yacht

Before the test races started many close students of yachting figured that Yankee, under her new rig, would be the best of the three yachts when sailing to windward. They expected the new Vanderbilt yacht would be faster at reaching. But in the final of the preliminary races, Ranger showed that her designers had windward sailing in mind as well as reaching when they drew up her specifications as she defeated Yankee by 8 minutes and 5 seconds on the windward leg which stamps her as a great all-round yacht, one which should give the 1937 challenger faster competition than the Rainbow gave Endeavour I in 1934.

Reis May Enter Boat El Lagarto In Gold Cup Race

BOLTON LANDING, N. Y., June 12 (AP)—The veteran El Lagarto, twice winner of the Gold Cup speedboat classic, may come back to the races this summer in search of her third victory.

George Reis, Pasadena, Calif., sportsman, who piloted the boat to Gold Cup victories in 1934 and 1935, but saw the cup won by a faster boat last summer on Lake George, admitted today he was trying hard to get her into racing shape.

"And if I can do it within two weeks," Reis added, "who konws? I may get her racing again.

El Lagarto has not been in the water since she was rammed in the President's Cup races on the Potomac River last September. She has been housed at Reis' summer home here.

"Yes," mused the veteran owner and driver, who has nursed his aging craft along in the best competition for more than 10 years, "I may even race her in the 1937 Gold Cup at Detroit this fall.

"But that's not definite. I'm just puttering around, and nothing will be decided until and if I get her in shape."

After placing second in the first heat of the President's Cup, El Lagarto, with Reis at the wheel, was smashed amidships by the Notre Dame while jockeying for position at the start of the second heat. The planking was staved in and her rudder post bent.

Entered in this year's Gold Cup race, to be run Sept. 6, are Impshi, with which Kaye Don won the event last year, and two speedsters owned by Horace E. Dodge, Detroit racing enthusiast.

Stagg Jr. Is Candidate For Springfield Post

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 12 (AP)—Amos Alonzo Stagg Jr., son of the man who introduced football at Springfield College, is a candidate for the post of coach left vacant by the resignation of Jack Rothacher, it became known today. Stagg Jr., has been athletic director and coach at Susquehanna University for the last two years.

The elder Stagg came to the college here in 1890 from Yale and organized the first football team. Young Stagg spent some time with President E. M. Best Wednesday.

Rules Are Changed For Henley Regatta

LONDON, June 12 (AP)—For the first time in its history the Royal Henley Regatta next year will allow mechanics, artisans and laborers to compete.

Action effecting this change was taken by the Amateur Rowing Association yesterday after a campaign of protest against what was termed "class distinction."

The clause which hitherto had defined the terms "amateur" in respect to rowing had been in existence for 55 years.

Mast En Route to Bristol

BATH, Maine, June 12 (AP)—A new Duralumin mast for the yacht Ranger, candidate for defense of the America's Cup, left here yesterday aboard Harold S. Vanderbilt's private yacht, Vara, for Bristol, R. I., where it will be stepped. The new mast will replace one lost in a storm off Marblehead, Mass., recently as the Bath-built Ranger was being towed to Newport, R. I., for race trials.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	29	18	.617
Chicago	28	18	.609
Pittsburgh	25	19	.568
St. Louis	23	20	.535
Boston	20	24	.455
Brooklyn	19	23	.452
Philadelphia	18	27	.400
Cincinnati	16	29	.356

Results June 11

St. Louis at Boston, postponed.
Cincinnati at New York, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

College Baseball Results

Boston C. 4, Tufts 2.
Lafayette 10, Lehigh 5.
Vermont 6, Maryland 4.

German, Czech Stars May Meet in Finals

By the Associated Press

Germany and Czechoslovakia, it appeared today, were almost certain to clash in the final round of European zone Davis Cup tennis competition.

Germany's singles stars, Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm and Heinrich Henkel, gave the Teutons a 2-0 lead over Belgium in the opening matches of their semifinal round series at Berlin yesterday. Roderich Menzel and Ladislaus Hecht, meanwhile, achieved a similar edge for Czechoslovakia over Yugoslavia at Praha.

Henkel whipped Andre Lacroix, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1, while von Cramm upset Charles Nayaert, 6—3, 6—0, 6—4.

The Czech stars likewise won in straight sets at Praha. Menzel defeated Josef Pallada, 6—2, 6—1, 6—0, and Hecht defeated Ferenc Puncec, 7—5, 6—2, 6—3.

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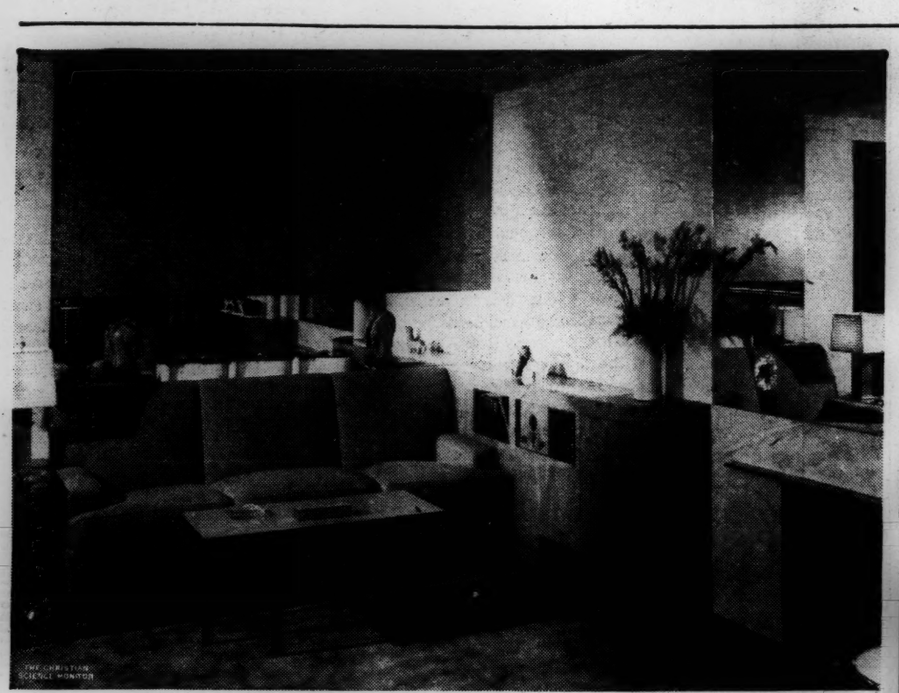

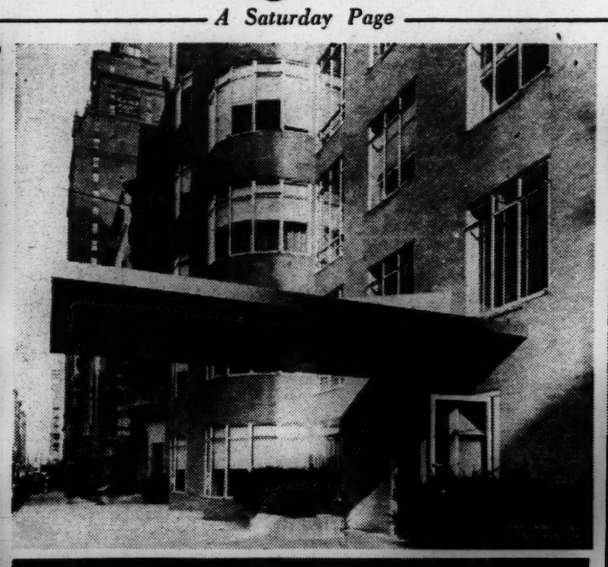

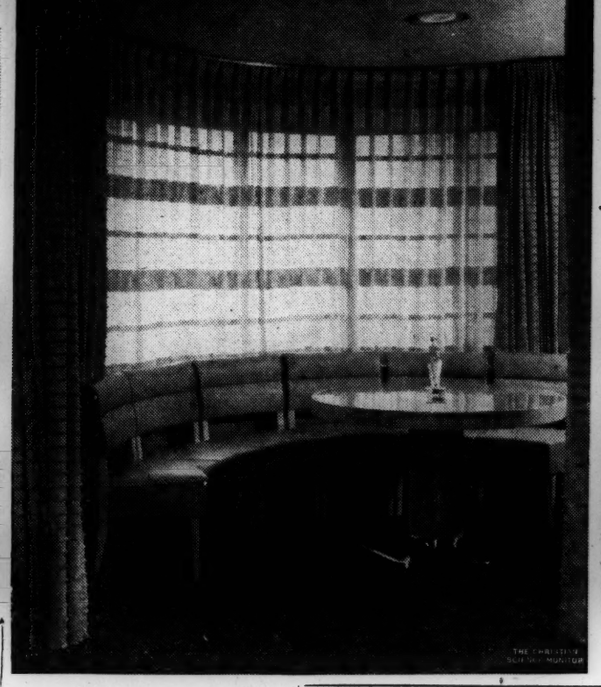

In the PEDAC Galleries at Rockefeller Center is a model suite duplicating one in the Rockefeller apartment building at 17 West Fifty-fourth Street. Three rooms pictured here are described in adjoining text

A Four-Room Mid-Town Apartment

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

New York

Sometimes it seems that there is no end to the different directions in which the Rockefeller benefactions and social ventures have extended. Scores of them are well known, and it may be that as many are not. While looking about the PEDAC galleries lately, in Rockefeller Center, an apartment building model in plaster was noticed. The original, standing only three blocks away, is another of the ventures referred to. While 17 West 54th Street is an important example of its class and type, what attracted me then was the reproduction, right there, of one of its four-room suites.

Apartments at 17 West 54th are not leased furnished, so the way this one is fitted out may be taken as a suggestion to a lessee who preferred contemporary design throughout. And it can't be cheap or even moderately priced cabinet work, for the makers are Schmieg and Kotzian, who are the top in this made-to-order business, I believe.

By the way, I spent a forenoon going over their place two or three years ago, and wonder if I wasn't agape most of the time. It takes all eight or ten floors of an old building far over on East 72d Street. Any visitor who gets the guidance of Mr. Schmieg for a tour of the place will have an experience to remember for a long time.

Probably the furniture was designed by Harrison and Fouilhoux, architects of 17 West 54th, and among those who designed Rockefeller Center. It is conceived with great refinement and with the same cool calculation for comfort that is the prime motive in such matured contemporary architecture as the building itself. Stunts and freakishness went into discard sometime ago, in design of both buildings and their furnishings. To be sure, there will come changes, for the latest word never was the final one, either in houses or what's in them.

A Clever Plan

But here are arrangements of rooms that could hardly be improved within the limitations of a location in mid-town New York, and the way broad areas of natural toned oak, sycamore and maple are left seems wholly satisfying. Hardly it seems to me, could any material or colors offer more delight to the eye than do the subtle tones and textures of woods, various without end.

In the living room there is an oak panel, starkly plain, on the upper wall over the sofa, and a mirror inset in the space between them, as pictured at the upper left. The rest of the wood here is sycamore, so finished as to bring out its native chamois tint. The walls and fabrics move up or down in the color scale, from the note set by the sycamore. In these days dyers have command of color nuances that defy definition and leave it very difficult to describe precisely even a simple interior like this. Still, one must try to pass on the effect. Seat covers are heavy ribbed stuff, in dark tan or cork hue. Walls are cream tint and the carpet has a red rust ground with a light tint of the same for the figure. Inset is a section with the same figure on a light sand ground. The mirrors over the fireplace and the sofa are effective in seeming to extend the space.

Dining Alcove De Luxe

This room is about 17 feet by 20, and from a corner of it extends a semi-circular bay, 11 feet across—the dining alcove. Notice in the picture how successfully horizontal lines are made to give the illusion of space here. The chair seats are so shaped that they set snugly together when against the wall, their backs and russet leather seats forming continuous low lines and the window curtains carrying along the effect. Windows in this bay and in the corresponding bay in the next apartment look in the opposite directions, allowing privacy for both.

It is a captivating little plan that shows how much luxury may be included within a small space—two baths, six closets and a dressing closet, to serve the four rooms, one of them the small kitchen. "Two purpose" is the term given to the room that may be both library and sleeping room, shown at the lower left. Oak is the wood here, in a good medium brown that sets out the bold and rugged richness of the coarse graining. Narrow level bands of ebony line the cabinets; the sofa-bed is covered with light green frieze; the chairs are leather covered. The wall paper is grass-pattern in chocolate and cream, and the same colors are used on the Venetian blinds and the draperies that go with them.

The far end of the room is taken up wholly with doors, one leading to the lobby, the other three sliding ones which open into generous closets. Evidently this is a man's room, as those who furnished it fancied it, supplied with a desk of comfortable size, a combined dresser and cabinet, and the sofa bed already mentioned.

Blond Maple Here

Unequivocally a bedroom is the one shown at the right below; and if the last one was masculine, this is decidedly feminine in its outfitting. The furniture is the blond maple so popular just now—light straw color, but still showing the natural grain. Wall paper is in a similar tone, with inconspicuous horizontal lines which here, as elsewhere, are effective in apparently extending surfaces. The upholstery is in dull blue and so is the carpet, while the bed cover is apricot. A photo mural has daisies in a magnified pattern, to fill the wall at the far end and surround the door leading to the dressing closet and bath.

So, we have gone the rounds of this snug yet luxurious home for two people in mid-town New York. The simplicity of its essential design is such that one would think its furnishings could be produced in quantity at very moderate prices, although these are custom made. Without question, those who wish to approximate similar surroundings might find comparable pieces in the medium rate ranges.

But it seems to me the main thing to be gained from noticing these rooms is the basic purpose which actuates the whole conception. That may not be comprehensively stated in a few words, but the first thing is, to provide for the comfort and convenience of the occupants. This has been done by the studied arrangement of the plan, and the selection of the types of furnishings that are adequate for different needs, whether dining-room chair, or lounging couch. Then, the use of fine woods without ornamentation, and the selection of fabrics and accessories to accentuate their beauty, either by harmony or slight contrast. Here is contemporary American and interior decoration at its best, in an example from which we may be benefited by close consideration.

At the recent Antiques Show in Detroit, these goblets and candlesticks were shown by Cecil Gordon of that city. The goblets were made in London about the same time, one by "R. P." in 1671, and the other by "R. H." in 1673. The four matching candlesticks are by two makers, Jonah Clinton of London shaped one pair in 1705, while the other two were made in Dublin by Sutton in 1740. So, presumably by request, the silversmith working in the reign of George II carried on in the style of Queen Anne, produced 35 years earlier.

Antiques Shown in Detroit

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit

Soft sheen of old silver; ruby glow of Bohemian glass; rich, dull patina of rare woods that many hands have touched; quaint charm of American primitive paintings or of ancient hand-wrought rugs; these greeted visitors at the second annual Detroit Antique Show, held at the handsome new Naval Armory. There nearly 90 exhibitors from various parts of the Middle West and New England showed their wares.

Some of the exhibits were beautifully arranged, with furnishings and hangings placed as they would be in a home. Thus was provided harmonious background for lovely old pieces, of which a few were indeed rare. Others were filled to overflowing with miscellaneous items. Glass, pewter, china, furniture, rugs, and the like in a manner were crowded confusingly, failing to do full justice to individual pieces.

English furniture of restrained design afforded a handsome setting for superb antique silver and Old Sheffield plate shown by Cecil Gordon of Detroit. The oldest piece here is a very plain Charles II goblet made by R. P. in London in 1671, which depends for its beauty upon its lovely and simple lines. Another goblet, very similar except for the height of its base, dates from 1673. A Queen Anne coffee pot (1708), chastely unadorned, was made in London by Samuel Margas. Another handsome piece in this collection is the fine George II silver centerpiece (George II type) made by John Harris in 1829.

The Anteekery's Showing

A James II bannister back, crown back chair (1690-1700), entirely original and in perfect preservation, was shown by The Anteekery, Detroit. Also, a handsome little "courting mirror" dates of about 1710. Mirrors of this type were rarely found outside the seaport towns of Massachusetts. They were usually encased in an ornamental box. Many came from China and had frames inset with painted glass. Six fine Queen Anne chairs; clear glass hurricane globes; eighteenth-century fireplace brasses; a Chippendale card table; all these worthy of note. There were two Hitchcock settees, one particularly refined in design, while the other is larger and more sturdy—a good homely piece of Pennsylvania origin.

Empire and Victorian

Six "Russell" chairs from Virginia or Maryland were shown by Mrs. Mary E. Moore of Tecumseh, Mich. They resemble the Hitchcock chair in some respects, being painted, in this case, with quaint landscapes and houses. They are of heavier construction, with strange reinforcements at the side, and they have cane seats, not rush. Here were found six mahogany Salem chairs with rush seats, and a set of Empire candelabra of ormulu in the bear and beehive design, complete with engraved prisms.

An ornate Empire table of numerous woods, thought to be of American manufacture, was included in the Victorian collection of Mrs. Thomas Myers, Detroit. The top was of cherry with curly maple inlay, while the drawers were of mahogany and maple. The tripod base of black walnut was heavily carved in foliage design and was supported by lion-paw feet. Another Victorian grouping is that of Eva Williams of Birmingham, Mich., in which are love seats, wall brackets, what-nots and glass and china ornaments.

Early American blown glass was shown by Mrs. Harry Hall White of Detroit, who exhibited rare bowls and bottles. This group was particularly well-arranged so that the individual pieces were easily appreciated.

Sandwich glass was shown by Ruth Thomas of Ellington, N. Y., while Mrs. S. E. Bellows of East Lansing included in her lusterware exhibit not only the coppery shades, but a number of pieces of silver luster. Made without color or painted design, this closely resembles actual silverware.

Other firms showed handsome table settings of old china or of period glass in many colors—amber, green-blue, or pink. There were mechanical banks, old prints, hooked rugs in floral or geometric patterns, antique jewelry, rare books and autographs, old dolls; going even farther into America's historic past, Indian relics and archaeological specimens.

Points for A Kitchen

An exceptionally attractive kitchen combines soft green, yellow, and a touch of blue in its color scheme. Apple green is used for the baseboard, cabinet and wood trim, while the walls are gloss-painted a warm deep cream. Small-patterned chintz curtains with a yellow background and glass curtains in a soft shade of blue hang at the windows. The floor is dark green. Blue appears as the painted trimming on food containers, waste basket and as the wall color behind the dishes in the cupboards.

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The Great Lexicographer and The Young Charmers

"SIR," declares Dr. Samuel Johnson in his usual positive voice, "Sir, I love the acquaintance of young people." And Boswell, busy with his notebook, jots it down among the rest. Perhaps he hardly realizes what it means, certainly he never says in so many words that the great lexicographer was fond of children. But Boswell is honest, he tells what he sees; and to us who love children he says time after time that Samuel Johnson loved them too.

It was a taste Boswell could hardly understand. He admits, for his part, that he does not care for children, just as he admits that he has an antipathy for cats. Naturally he takes pride in his own family; but the thought of Veronica, Euphemia, James and Alexander Boswell never brings more than the appropriate parental gratification. Man of his age that he was, Boswell could not but feel that an undue interest in infants was an irrational enthusiasm. The century was essentially adult. Its literature is all but bare of children; if it were not for Sir Joshua Reynolds and the evidence of posterity, one might conclude that there were no children at all before 1800. The special character of children was little understood; the child was simply the incomplete adult, and childhood, like measles, was something to be got over as soon as possible.

* * *

AN HONEST-HEARTED, LOYAL Georgian would accordingly forswear childhood from the outset. Few, perhaps, might be capable of dignity in kilts; but when, at five years, one had been promoted to plum-coloured satin breeches and a sagathy jacket with diminutive lace ruffles just like Papa's, then, indeed, one could bid an unrepining adieu to the disgrace of extreme youth, and become, once and for all, adult. This we may imagine to have been the history of Boswell's own coming of age. He continued all his life so conscious and so proud of his maturity that one can hardly suppose it to have crept upon him unawares. It may well be that this pride in being "grown-up"—this life-long precocity—was one of the traits that endeared young Boswell to old Dr. Johnson with his extraordinary love of youth.

For there can be little doubt that the great lexicographer took delight in the children who came in his way. Scores of them must have passed unrecorded, children on the stairs and playing in the shrubberies, and children shouting in dingy London courtyards. They say he used to put pennies in the fists of beggar-children when he found them curled up in the gutter asleep, so that they could have breakfast when they woke. But it is only when the sacred light of conversation plays upon them for a moment that we glimpse them out of the corner of the eye:

> "BOSWELL: 'Who can repeat Hamlet's soliloquy, "To be or not to be," as Garrick does it?' JOHNSON: 'Anybody may, Jemmy, there (a boy about eight years old, who was in the room), will do it as well in a week.'"

So Jemmy was there all the time! And, once having been made aware of his presence in the shadows, we begin to look for the others. We are not surprised to read that: "Before dinner he said nothing but 'Pretty Baby' to one of the children."

* * *

ON ONE SCORE or another there are many scraps of talk about children and their training. There is Dr. Johnson's kindly advice about the little boy who was to be sent to school to cure him of his timidity, that "such a disposition should be cultivated in the shade." Similarly his common sense shatters the delusion of the child-prodigy crammed with useless knowledge. "Endeavouring to make children prematurely wise is useless labour," he declares flatly. Often he repeats his conviction that a child should be set loose in a large library—a theory founded on his own childhood browsings in his father's bookshop, where, hunting apples, he discovered Petrarch. "I would let him at first read any English book which happens to engage his attention," he says, "because you have done a great deal when you have brought him to have entertainment from a book. He'll get better books afterwards." Such opinions as these, which Boswell so often notes as curious, simply go to show that in matters of sense the Doctor was always right.

Nor is it only theory that Dr. Johnson lavishes on the babies. He is always interested to write Boswell that Laughton's children "are very pretty," or that "George begins to show a pair of heels," for he notices these things. Mrs. Thrale sketches a scene in which the Doctor is discovered doing chemical experiments for a gaping group of children and servants, to the immediate peril of all. He was always looking out for some country boy whom he had got employment in the city, or having someone's nephew in to tea and sending him off with half a guinea; and it is not the least of his merits that these favored children went away quite unaware that they had been with a great man. Or he takes pains to ask a boat-boy on the Thames what he would give to know about the Argonauts; and when the boy replies—like a juvenile oracle—"Sir, I would give what I have!" Johnson is so delighted that he doubles the fare. A pitch of delight, it might be remarked, to which Boswell hardly, if ever, attained.

* * *

WHAT COULD BE nicer than this letter to his godchild, Miss Jane Langton, aged seven years?

> "My dearest Miss Jenny,
> I am sorry that your pretty letter has been so long without being answered; but, when I am not pretty well, I do not always write plain enough for young ladies. I am glad, my dear, to see that you write so well, and hope that you mind your pen, your book, and your needle, for they are all necessary. Your books will give you knowledge, and make you respected; and your needle will find you useful employment when you do not care to read. When you are a little older, I hope you will be very diligent in learning arithmetic; and above all, that through your whole life you will carefully say your prayers, and read your Bible.
> I am, my dear, your most humble servant,
> Sam. Johnson."

How gentle and how serious the great man is, a very model for godfathers. Childhood and the relation between age and youth is so eternal that this seems more living than any of Johnson's letters. It has exactly the tone in which our grandfathers used to write us, that they were glad to see our hand-writing improving, and they hoped we were good girls and wore our rubbers. One feels even a moment of chagrin to observe that Miss Jenny's spelling needed no correction; our letters had always a spelling-list appended.

* * *

IT MUST BE granted that Boswell records with equal scrupulousness some negative instances. One of these is very famous:

> "I know not (says Boswell) how so whimsical a thought came into my mind, but I asked, 'If, Sir, you were shut up in a castle, and a newborn child with you, what would you do?' JOHNSON: 'Why, Sir, I should not much like my company.' BOSWELL: 'But would you take the trouble of rearing it?' He seemed, as may well be supposed, unwilling to pursue the subject; but, upon my persevering in my question, replied: 'Why, yes, Sir, I would; but I must have all conveniences. If I had no garden, I would make a shed on the roof, and take it there for fresh air I should feed it, and wash it much, and with warm water, to please it, not with cold water to give it pain. I would not *coddle* the child. But, Sir, the hardy method of treating children does no good.' BOSWELL: 'Would you teach this child, that I have furnished you with, any thing?' JOHNSON: 'No, I should not be apt to teach it.' BOSWELL: 'Would not you have a pleasure in teaching it?' JOHNSON: 'No, Sir, I should *not* have a pleasure in teaching it.'"

The Doctor says, and plainly, that he would not like this company; but a new-born babe is not a child at all. It is merely an inconvenience. And how judiciously, when Boswell insists, Johnson copes with the imaginary situation—plenty of baths and fresh air for an eighteenth-century baby! The Doctor's pique is clearly with his "fine boy, Boz," rather than with the poor infant doomed to ignorance in its castle.

* * *

NO, IT CANNOT be hidden; however uninterested Boswell may be, he makes it plain that time after time Johnson wastes his attention on children. Boswell does what he can with it; he implies that, in so great a nature, what would be foolishness in a lesser man is merely the full flower of benevolence. He takes it that Johnson means to compliment him, as the head of the family, when he sends messages to all the little Boswells. But these half-playful salutations which close his letters are not for the paterfamilias. "Pray teach Veronica to love me," the Doctor writes. "Bid her not mind Mama." Or "Make my compliments to Mrs. Boswell and the young charmers." This is not politeness, this is affection. Johnson, for all his awkwardness and his erudition, is a beau at heart. He loves Fanny Burney and Hannah More, his "little fools," and he loves the pretty young charmers who always respond to his kindness. He may be a lexicographer and a literary arbiter, but he is enough of a poet to appreciate the children of this world and to treat them with the graciousness that their charm deserves.

ELIZABETH WILDER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PART OF THE ORIGINAL CHOIR GALLERY OF THE CATHEDRAL, FLORENCE: *Executed by Luca della Robbia*

LUCA DELLA ROBBIA may not belong among the most prominent sculptors of medieval Italy, yet he occupies an important place in the Florentine life of the fifteenth century. Though his later works, which he executed in quite a new technique, made him famous, his marble reliefs are not inferior to his ceramics.

We know little about Luca's early years beyond the fact that he was born in 1399 or 1400. Who his master was, we do not know. He seems to have started his career, as did so many sculptors of his time, as a goldsmith; also he executed a number of works in bronze. His first great success was executed in marble, when he was commissioned to make the choir gallery of the cathedral at Florence. He must, therefore, have gained attention before that date, since such a work would not have been entrusted to an unknown sculptor. Moreover, at that time there were more prominent sculptors in Florence who could have been considered for this commission.

Luca may have worked before in the cathedral and thereby have come under the influence of Ghiberti; he may even have been his pupil. In any case, Luca was a *maestro* when he received this commission in 1431.

Although the cathedral, Brunelleschi's masterpiece, was not completed at that date, its interior was ready for decoration. The place where the choristers stood was one of the first to be embellished. Luca's was an exceedingly attractive commission and he acquitted himself with great zest and skill. He made ten reliefs, in which he showed children of different ages and a few young women, all singing or making music on trumpets, zither, harp and organ.

It is unfortunate that this work is no longer in its original place; but, at the time of the wedding of Ferdinand de' Medici and Violante Beatrice of Bavaria in 1688, this masterpiece was taken down and replaced by a wooden baroque gallery. The original work was put together with great difficulty and placed in the cathedral museum.

By Art to Glory

IT IS evident that art is not the sole path to glory. If celebrity be the end, and art only the way, then conqueror, demagogue, captain of industry, poet, all stand together, a brilliant group against the undistinguishable mass of humdrum existences, but a rather gaudy one against those workers who totally forget self. With the prestige seekers should rank also Alcibiades when he cut off his dog's tail, Erostratus when he set fire to Diana's temple in Ephesus, Anatole France as a child when he decided to be a holy man, so as to print on his visiting cards, "Hermit and Saint in the Calendar." In vulgar terms, fame is success in showing off. . . .

There are extraordinarily rare cases of fame unsought. Emily Dickinson and Gerard Manley Hopkins will serve as examples. Even then, it might be argued that they wanted and secured the intense experience of appreciation by a chosen few, fame at its narrowest, but at its most exquisite. There are innumerable cases in which fame is the necessary token of coveted influence, when the main purpose of art is some kind of service. If you want to help, you must receive the assurance that your efforts are not dissipated in the void, and this means recognition. The desire to serve, as we have seen, justifies even the desire to sell. . . . Rousseau, Tolstoy, Shaw, were right in wanting their names to be on every man's lips, so that their thoughts might be in every man's mind. There is a point where cause, personality and art are fused.—From "Art for Art's Sake," by ALBERT GUERARD. (Boston: Lothrop, Lee and Shepard.)

Summer Noon in Cornwall

CLEAR sky above
And in our hearts clear sky,
The road winds uphill
And the hedge is high,
So high we should not know the sea was near,
If clover smelled quite clover,
And we did not hear
That throb, throb, throb of waves like a heart beat
Striking against the strong ribs of the heat.
On either side the road
The foxgloves shake their dusty blooms,
A toad
Hops to a hollow bramble root to stare
At us whose shadows hang in the trembling air,
And birds, roused by our step, go rustling by,
Twittering—"Blue above! and in their hearts—
Blue sky!"

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

The Value of Hope

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE value of hope has long been recognized. Sophocles observed, "It is hope which maintains most of mankind." Hope enters into all progressive endeavor as being both natural and necessary. Without this quality thought and effort would be spiritless and burdensome. Each one must ever follow his highest expectancy at any given point on his forward way. And as his thought reaches upward to the realization of what he has discerned, of the good which is no longer looked for but fulfilled, he must at once begin the mental advance toward the next peak of aspiration before him, one that is higher than his present spiritually mental attainment.

Samuel Johnson has said, "Where there is no hope, there can be no endeavour." We may not always be conscious of being moved or sustained by hope, but a little consideration will show that there is scarcely a duty performed, an enterprise undertaken, a day's plan pondered, but hope for its harmonious completion is bound up in it. This forward-looking quality, maintained in individual thinking, in its measure helps the whole world to desire and expect good, however dark may seem the present outlook.

What hope, then, has the student of Christian Science when he knows that in setting his aim beyond the illusion of mortal beliefs, he is led by the infinite divine Principle toward inevitable and permanent realization of harmony! In moments of depression, or fear, or discouragement, we may hold to the truth, which is steadfast and demonstrable. Our human experiences eventually turn us to God, and, having learned His true nature as good, we know that in our honest efforts we are drawing nearer to Him, and proving His available power and love.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has said (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 113): "Divine Love is our hope, strength, and shield. We have nothing to fear when Love is at the helm of thought, but everything to enjoy on earth and in heaven." With divine Love, as infinite Principle, ever before his thought, one can rightly and intelligently go forward from hope to higher aspiration, realizing and demonstrating something of the good he has discerned, but never stopping at any single point of attainment, as if there were nothing more of spiritual perfection to perceive, to receive through inspiration, and to realize and demonstrate in experience. Each overcoming of mortal belief—of some fear, some stubborn trait, some indifference to the divine—brings further understanding of the power of Truth. And this increasing understanding must of necessity be applied, and thus increased, through stronger and purer love.

The student of Christian Science learns that he must be honestly faithful to this unfolding vision, through demonstrating what he sees of good. And fidelity may require at each successive step some surrender of material desires and selfish interests which, to his previously less disciplined sense, had promised satisfaction. But even if at first there be some reluctance and fear, one finds that obedience to the demands of Spirit, Mind, never requires surrender of anything that is real, substantial, eternal. The spiritual essence of each experience in the unfolding of good is enduring.

Paul spoke of "rejoicing in hope" (Romans 12:12). When our present highest expectancy is even measurably attained, other higher and holier desires appear before us, beckoning us onward and upward in the way toward harmony. Our desires must be purified. Day by day, in following our purest desire, we find it expanding into still more spiritual aspiration, for human thought must advance beyond the limited glimpse of good to the realization of divine reality. The material senses cannot help us in this spiritual progress, for they indicate only a false, temporal sense of existence in matter. But Christian Science makes it plain that the spiritual alone is real. Mrs. Eddy writes, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 298): "Spiritual sense, contradicting the material senses, involves intuition, hope, faith, understanding, fruition, reality. Material sense expresses the belief that mind is in matter." And, "when the real is attained, which is announced by Science," she adds, "joy is no longer a trembler, nor is hope a cheat."

The prophet Joel declares (Joel 3:16) that "the Lord will be the hope of his people," and surely the true concept of being as spiritual, alone gives assurance of enduring good. The importance of finding and adhering to the real, as revealed in Christian Science, cannot be overestimated. Of this Mrs. Eddy writes in "No and Yes" (p. 10), "The feasibility and immobility of Christian Science unveil the true idea,—namely, that earth's discords have not the reality of Mind in the Science of being; and this idea—dematerializing and spiritualizing mortals—turns like the needle to the pole all hope and faith to God, based as it is on His omnipotence and omnipresence." Herein alone are all pure and holy desires, self-abnegation, and spiritual aspiration gained, maintained, and finally fulfilled.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

Der Wert der Hoffnung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DER Wert der Hoffnung ist von jeher erkannt worden. Sophokles erklärte: „Die Hoffnung erhält die meisten Menschen". Hoffnung begleitet als etwas Natürliches und Notwendiges alles fortschrittliche Bemühen. Denken und Streben wären ohne diese Eigenschaft geistlos und drückend. Jedermann muß immer an jedem gegebenen Punkte seines Fortschritts seiner höchsten Erwartung folgen. Und wenn sein Denken die Verwirklichung dessen erreicht, was er erkannt hat, des Guten, das nicht mehr erwartet wird sondern in Erfüllung gegangen ist, muß er sofort zu der nächsten vor ihm liegenden Höhe des Strebens, die seine jetzige geistig mentale Errungenschaft überragt, vorrücken.

Samuel Johnson hat gesagt: „Wo keine Hoffnung ist, kann kein Streben sein". Wir mögen uns nicht immer bewußt sein, daß wir von Hoffnung beseelt oder gestützt werden; wenn wir aber ein wenig nachdenken, sehen wir, daß wir kaum eine Aufgabe erfüllen, etwas unternehmen oder uns einen Plan für einen Tag zurechtlegen können, ohne daß damit die Hoffnung auf eine ungestörte Erledigung verbunden wäre. Diese im Denken des einzelnen bestehende vorwärtsblickende Eigenschaft hilft in gewissem Maße der ganzen Welt, das Gute zu wünschen und zu erwarten, so düster der augenblickliche Ausblick auch scheinen mag.

Welch frohe Hoffnung dann der Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft hat, wenn er weiß, daß er durch das unendliche göttliche Prinzip der unvermeidlichen und dauernden Verwirklichung der Harmonie entgegengeführt wird, wenn er sein Ziel höher als die Trugvorstellung sterblicher Annahmen setzt! In Augenblicken der Niedergeschlagenheit, der Furcht oder der Verzagtheit können wir an der unerschütterlichen und beweisbaren Wahrheit festhalten. Unsere menschlichen Erfahrungen lenken uns schließlich auf Gott hin, und wenn wir verstehen gelernt haben, daß Sein wahres Wesen das Gute ist, wissen wir, daß wir durch unsere ehrlichen Bemühungen Ihm näher kommen und Seine verfügbare Macht und Liebe beweisen.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 113): „Die göttliche Liebe ist unsere Hoffnung, unsere Stärke und unser Schutz. Wenn die Liebe das Denken steuert, haben wir nichts zu fürchten, sondern können uns über alles auf Erden und im Himmel freuen". Wer immer die göttliche Liebe als das unendliche Prinzip in seinem Denken beherbergt, kann mit Recht und mit Verständnis von Hoffnung zu höherem Streben vorwärtsgehen und etwas von dem wahrgenommenen Guten verwirklichen und beweisen, darf aber an keiner Stelle des Erreichten stehen bleiben, als ob nichts mehr an geistiger Vollkommenheit wahrzunehmen, durch Erleuchtung zu empfangen und in der Erfahrung zu verwirklichen und zu beweisen wäre. Jedes Überwinden einer sterblichen Annahme—einer Furcht, eines widerwärtigen Zuges, einer Gleichgültigkeit gegen das Göttliche—bringt ein weiteres Verständnis der Macht der Wahrheit. Und dieses wachsende Verständis muß unbedingt angewandt werden und so durch stärkere und reinere Liebe zunehmen.

Der Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernt verstehen, daß er durch Beweisen dessen, was er vom Guten sieht, dieser sich entfaltenden Erkenntnis ehrlich treu sein muß. Und Treue mag bei jedem Schritt vorwärts das Aufgeben materieller Wünsche und selbstischer Interessen bedingen, die seinem früher weniger an Zucht gewöhnten Sinn Befriedigung versprochen hatten. Aber selbst wenn zuerst eine gewisse Zurückhaltung und Furcht herrscht, findet man, daß Gehorsam gegen die Forderungen des Geistes, des Gemüts, nie das Aufgeben von etwas Wirklichem, Wesenhaftem, Ewigem erfordert. Der geistige Gewinn jeder Erfahrung beim Entfalten des Guten ist unvergänglich.

Paulus sagte: „Seid fröhlich in Hoffnung" (Röm. 12, 12). Wenn wir unsere jetzige höchste Erwartung schon einigermaßen erreichen, haben wir andere höhere und heiligere Wünsche, die uns auf dem Wege zur Harmonie vorwärts und aufwärts weisen. Unsere Wünsche müssen geläutert werden. Folgen wir Tag für Tag unserem reinsten Verlangen, so finden wir, daß es sich immer mehr in geistiges Streben verwandelt; denn das menschliche Denken muß über das begrenzte Wahrnehmen des Guten hinaus zur Erkenntnis der göttlichen Wirklichkeit fortschreiten. Die materiellen Sinne können uns bei diesem geistigen Fortschritt nicht helfen; denn sie deuten nur einen falschen, zeitlichen Sinn des Daseins in der Materie an. Aber die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt klar, daß nur das Geistige wirklich ist. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 298): „Der geistige Sinn, der den materiellen Sinnen widerspricht, schließt Intuition, Hoffnung, Glaube, Verständnis, reife Fülle und Wirklichkeit in sich. Der materielle Sinn bringt die Annahme zum Ausdruck, daß Gemüt in der Materie sei". Und „wenn das Wirkliche erlangt wird, das die Wissenschaft ankündigt", fügt sie hinzu, „dann wird Freude nicht länger beben und Hoffnung nicht länger trügen".

Der Prophet Joel erklärt (Joel 4, 16): „Der Herr wird seinem Volk eine Zuflucht sein", und es steht fest, daß nur der wahre Begriff des Seins als geistig das unvergängliche Gute verbürgt. Die Wichtigkeit, das durch die Christliche Wissenschaft geoffenbarte Wirkliche zu finden und daran festzuhalten, kann nicht überschätzt werden. Mrs. Eddy schreibt darüber in „Nein und Ja" (S. 10): „Die Ausführbarkeit und die Unverrückbarkeit der Christlichen Wissenschaft enthüllen die wahre Idee, —nämlich, daß die Mißklänge der Erde nicht die Wirklichkeit des Gemüts in der Wissenschaft des Seins haben; und diese Idee—die die Sterblichen der Sinnlichkeit entkleidet und vergeistigt—weist, wie die Magnetnadel auf den Pol, alle Hoffnung und allen Glauben auf Gott hin, da sie sich auf Seine Allmacht und Allgegenwart gründet". Nur dadurch werden alle reinen und heiligen Wünsche, Selbstverleugnung und geistiges Streben erreicht, erhalten und schließlich erfüllt.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Iris

I REMEMBER a toy, a folded stick
That opened into a bright display
Of paper cut and creased; each time
It took my very breath away.

Now in the garden the tapering buds
Of iris split and turn to show
Designs of petals paper-light
And intricately coiled. I know

The old quick wonder.—yet more keen
Because these wands that shape and press
The secret folds, can work but once
Their magic of swift loveliness.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year .... $9.00 Three months.. $2.25
Six months .... $4.50 One month..... 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof

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CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

The 'Benton Harbor Plan'

Adding Courses by Supervised Correspondence Study

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In January, 1923, "Bill Brown" was the acknowledged dummy of Benton Harbor (Michigan) high school. He had been there four years, and still no diploma in sight. Eighteen months later he graduated with "A" in every subject he was taking, and today is designing engineer for a leading radio manufacturer.

The story of Bill's metamorphosis is the story of an experiment in education by far-seeing Sidney C. Mitchell, then a young high school principal.

Bill was but one of a group of boys for whom high school offered little. The curriculum was designed as preparation for college, yet only one eighth of the students who entered Benton Harbor high school would ever attend college. Most of them must get jobs immediately upon graduation. And high school fitted them for nothing specific.

Found Out What Interested Them

Mr. Mitchell determined that something must be done. He called the boys into his office and asked, "What interests you most?"

"Radio," said Bill. "Automobiles—aviation—electricity," chorused the others. These were the fields they preferred to enter when graduated.

Mr. Mitchell did something unprecedented in academic circles. He went to a correspondence school—American School, Chicago—and arranged to have his boys take home study courses as part of their high school work. To be sure, the American School was not a typical correspondence school. Chartered not for profit in 1897, its early teachers had been faculty members and graduates of Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Later it was affiliated with Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, so it had a long heritage of high scholastic standing. And it specialized in teaching high school subjects.

Mr. Mitchell found, however, that the courses he wanted were not high school grade, but tough subjects for adults. Nor were they geared for semester study. James McKinney, the school's director of education, worked with him to adjust these difficulties and 10 boys began what is now known to educators as supervised correspondence study or "the Benton Harbor Plan."

At mid-year Bill dashed into Mr. Mitchell's office waving his examination papers. "Look at these marks!" he exulted. "A's and B's, every one. I'm not so dumb as people think."

"No," said Mr. Mitchell, "You are not. You can do just as well in all your work."

"I bet I could, at that," said Bill. And he did. His marks started mounting, and 18 months later he graduated with six straight A's. Bill had learned how to study.

Allows Individual Rate of Study

Today, of Benton Harbor's enrollment of 700, 243 are taking vocational subjects by correspondence. The department has its own building and full time supervisor. A definite study period is assigned for the work but the student may go as fast or as slowly as his ability dictates, lessons being collected by the supervisor as completed and sent to the home study schools for correction and annotation. This season 36 subjects are being taught. The student buys his textbooks and the school board pays cost of correspondence instruction.

Mechanical subjects, radio, automobiles, electricity and salesmanship, are most popular—but advertising, commercial art, harmony, foundry practice, dress design, and oil station management show the diversity of student interest. Enthusiasm for shop work led the Benton Harbor boys to assemble their own laboratory—largely salvage from junk yards—of automobile and airplane motors, radio sets and electrical equipment. Although laboratory work is not required this "shop" is the busiest place in school.

Develops Initiative And Maturity of Approach

"Generally the student makes his best marks in his vocational subjects," says Mr. Mitchell, now superintendent of Benton Harbor city schools. "This is natural because it usually is something he likes and plans to use to make a living. But marks in his other subjects often show an uptrend too when he gets into correspondence work. Freedom to set his own pace seems to develop initiative and maturity of approach toward his work that classroom instruction does not."

Like Bill, these youngsters are learning how to study. They are coming in contact with a teaching technique new to high schools—the home study method. The written report on every subject in every assignment is quiet insistence that the student must know everything covered. It is this searching thoroughness that has made the home study method so surprisingly effective.

Today 600 high schools, the State of Nebraska and the Province of Manitoba, Canada, have followed Superintendent Mitchell's lead. In 1927, S. T. Newton, director of vocational education, Manitoba, made a similar arrangement with the American school. Fifteen Manitoba schools now use supervised correspondence study. The province uses home study high school courses for remote students instead of attempting to maintain isolated schools—650 students being thus enrolled with American School today.

Although supervised correspondence study seems to solve the vocational training problem, its spread has been slow.

Superintendent Mitchell explains smilingly, "We school men are conservative. We hesitate to turn to correspondence schools for instruction. If state departments of education would provide good vocational courses, I am sure many more high schools would use them. But I question whether we ever will find better sources for such courses than recognized home study centers.

"The next move, I believe, must come from parents. When they want wider vocational opportunities for their children as badly as they wanted manual training and domestic science two decades ago, school boards will hasten to act."

Lynx Agency, London

Sons of Italy on Vacation

The blue waters of the Mediterranean mean holiday delights to most of us, anyway; so it seems highly suitable that these youngsters have the fun of a vacation camp on its shores. The line of children in their simple camp costume, with their baskets of bread and fruits swung in the slanting sunlight, help to make a poetic picture. But it is lunch time at camp, and probably for these Italian schoolboys no more a time of poesy than for American youngsters, who usually prefer lunch to take on the practical everyday utility of prose.

His First Year Away From Home

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Colorado

Dear Editor:

May I accept your invitation to tell about that first year away from home, though that experience came, not because I was accepting a chance for a college education, but because I chose to marry instead. Therefore, my first year away from home with parents, brothers, and sister was spent under a roof of my own. I think I may trace my success that year to the attitude engendered by thoughtful parents.

The job I obtained was modest in income, but so exacting in duties that I often had occasion to be grateful for training my parents had given me. Not that through the years I had known I was being helped to a successful orientation into another atmosphere. Even vet I suppose I only partially realize how much careful thought and planning went into that preparation.

My father's idea of education was one of growth—that it should begin with physical growth but continue far beyond the time when we reached adult height and weight—in fact, never end at all. He valued books and schools for us, but only in so far as they linked with libraries, conversations, hobbies, maps, travel, etc. We saw the inside or workings of local machine shop, flour mill, locomotive, dairy, wholesale grocery, ice plant, and post office some years before it was the custom to take public school children on such informative excursions. It took time to prepare us for such excursions, time to take us, and time to answer the questions that were the natural result—but the point is, our parents took the time. Taking us did not involve them in too much trouble because they carried a vital curiosity about everything themselves.

The ownership of a mountain cabin followed a much-used car tent as we grew up. We took turns at responsibilities at home and vacations at camp, the presence of at least two of us being required "in the valley" because of the cows, horses, chickens, and pets that depended on us for care. And the different combinations of individuals at home and at camp afforded a better chance to know each other. I am quite sure I should always have considered one of my brothers distant had it not been for a tangled fish line, a lost boat, and a long tramp to a hilltop "to get our bearings."

All of us were given opportunities to be away from home for short periods from the time we were six or seven. And though summer camps were an unknown educational opportunity then, we received some of the same worthwhile training in the social art of "getting along with folks" because we often shared our camp life with cousins and young friends in the same manner in which our parents shared with their grown-up relatives and friends.

The co-operative spirit developed in earlier years stood me in good stead that first year in a strange town. So did Mother's belief that it is a waste of time to be lonesome anywhere. She used to smile and say, "The Lord was generous when he made pleasant people. You will find them everywhere." And I have found that to be true.

Our little daughter will soon start to school and three years later her little brother will follow her. Their mother and I hope we shall be able to successfully supplement their formal schooling with trips, summer camps, and many other experiences which should help to develop the attitude that, after all, however precious one small spot of earth may be, if we approach it with understanding, the world is "our home."

(Mr.) M. J.

Did You Think It Rather Small?

In her letter printed in this column on May 29, Mrs. E. A. described making a sandbox in which her three-year-old son, Ronnie, could play. Perhaps you have been feeling a bit sorry for Ronnie if you observed the dimensions, which were given as 3x5 inches with 2½ inch sides. This is just to assure you that they are in fact (and should have been so printed) 3x5 feet with 2½ foot sides.—Editor.

Hopes More Parents Will Share Experiences

England

Dear Friends:

It is great pleasure to add a little contribution to our Parent Column. For many years I have been keenly interested in many suggestions and experiences contained in these letters. Now, with a little son of my own, aged two years, I find those ideas most helpful, and the Parent Column is to me a source of great joy.

I have found that a box of nuts or beans, a spoon, and a couple of tin canisters have kept my little boy happy many times, since he was 18 months old. The rattle of beans, spoon, and tins, is still a great attraction for him. Since he was quite a small baby, I have frequently given him to friends and relatives for a little while. As a result of this practice, he is now quite happy to be left with others as occasion arises.

I hope more parents will send their experiences, and so help to keep the Parents Column active. With all good wishes, and many thanks to all previous contributors.

(Mrs.) I. A. M.

Overcame Child's Aversion to the Dark

Illinois

Dear Friends:

Long before I became a parent, I had enjoyed reading this column, and now I hope my contribution will be of service.

When our boy was about one year old, he seemed to develop an aversion to sleeping in the dark. After several tearful scenes, I gave this problem some thought. Finally, it occurred to me that the baby probably objected to being transferred suddenly from light to darkness. The very next evening, after I had tucked him in and darkened the room, I sat down near his bed and repeated the Lord's Prayer and then sang a hymn.

Night after night (for over two years now) our youngster has gone peacefully to sleep after this miniature service. (Mrs.) B. R. C.

Playing on Musical Bottles And a Broomstick

Oregon

Dear Editor:

Some time ago my two sons began experimenting with musical bottles. The idea has been worked out with such simple materials and such happy results that we believe others, too, may be interested.

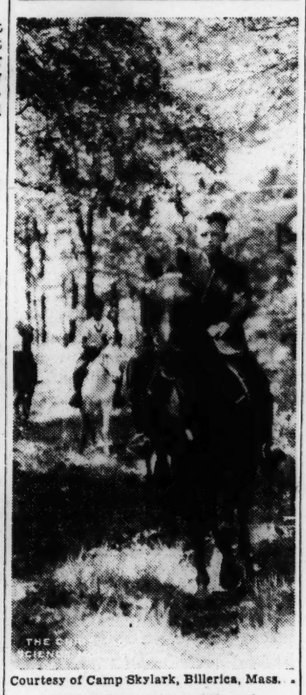
This instrument is very easily constructed and you probably have all of the materials you will need.

Place a broomstick upon the backs of two chairs. Using heavy cord, tie eight bottles to the broomstick, taking care that they hang loosely and are not too close together. The bottles must be of the same size. We used vinegar bottles because they are sound and strong.

For a high note, pour in a small amount of water; for a low note, more will be needed. Tap the bottles with a stick to get the note of each. A boxwood rule is best for this. Use a harmonica or piano so that the bottles may be properly tuned to the notes of the scale.

At first the children were able to pick out only simple tunes, using the edge of one rule. Now they play more difficult tunes and use two boxwood rules instead of one. They keep their instrument in the basement and if a bottle is broken, it is no great calamity. This seldom happens, however, for it is not necessary to strike the bottles very hard. Actually, the boys' report cards show better grades in music. This curious and amusing instrument has seemed to add interest and incentive.

(Mrs.) N. R.



Courtesy of Camp Skylark, Billerica, Mass.

Riding Through the Forest

To the camper this is not a horseless age, for in many of the vacation camps not only are horses available for riding at regular intervals, but the friendship so natural between young people and horses can be cultivated under happy conditions.

Welcoming the Child Visitor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"One of the pleasantest memories of my childhood," said a woman recently, "is of my regular after-school visit to the lady who lived next door. Probably she was just being nice to a little neighbor girl, but she gave me a shining hour and a grateful appreciation of what a visit may mean to a child. She kept a little rocking chair ready for me (it had belonged to some relative) and when I arrived breathless and full of the day's events, the chair was in the kitchen by the table and a glass of milk and a cooky were waiting for me. While I ate she sat down at the table and we talked together."

"That reminds me of a happy experience in my childhood," said another woman. "Near where we lived was a house on a hill and in it lived a woman and her grown-up daughter. All summer long one year I visited them every day at twilight, after my early supper, and they welcomed me as if I were an honored guest. Both women sat on the piazza after supper and there I settled down comfortably in one of their big chairs and we all watched the sunset over the valley and the lights come twinkling from the houses. Then we played games without moving from our chairs; word games, conundrums, 20 questions, and told stories. I was perfectly contented with this simple program repeated every evening before mother called me and I went happily off to bed."

"Some people think they must make a great effort to entertain a child," remarked the first speaker, "but our memories would refute that idea. Children like to be treated sensibly and allowed to enjoy the hours as they wish."

"I have an aunt who goes to far more work than necessary when any of her nieces and nephews come to visit her," said the friend. "She makes so many plans and programs in her eagerness to please the children that she does not stop to find out what they want to do. One day she missed one of the boys and was shocked to find him all alone down cellar.

"'Why, Bobby,' she said, 'what's the matter? You mustn't stay in the cellar all by yourself. I have lots of things for you to do upstairs where it is much nicer.'

"'But, Auntie, I like cellars,' the little boy said, holding back. 'I live in a nice upstairs but I don't have any chance to sit in a nice cellar. I'd like to come down here every day.'"

"Why do you like to go over to Mrs. Brown's house at 4 o'clock every afternoon?" asked one mother of her child.

"Because I like to watch her fix the tea things," replied the little girl.

"But you are not allowed to drink tea," said the mother.

"No, but she always has to heat the water and her teakettle bird sings," explained the child. "She invited me to come over every day and hear the teakettle bird."

It takes so little to please a child visitor, if that little is chosen with understanding. Some simple ceremony, or association with an unusual possession, some pleasant routine or interesting repetition added to a quiet and sincere welcome will make the visit a delight to both hostess and visitor, and the child will carry a shining memory tucked away in his heart.

Better Speech

In speaking, go slow,
And not too low;
Plan your sentences well,
Your complete thought tell;
No ideas disjoint,
Keep right to the point:
Without circumlocution
You will find the solution
Of expressing conviction
In excellent diction.

J. W. T.

Courtesy of Camp Ayoda, Lake Fairlee, Ely, Vt.

Capturing the Beauty of the Camp Scene

Painting and sketching are among the activities of summer campers, who often awaken in this way to a real appreciation of art.

Telling Our Very Own Stories

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Story-telling is a subject many parents put aside with a gesture of finality. Their arguments run something like this: "One has to be gifted to tell stories." "I can't tell them as well as they are written." "I haven't the time to develop the art." I could challenge any one of these statements in favor of fireside stories for the children, but the point I wish to make here is that the majority of parents (and I refer to both mothers and daddies) are missing excursions into a delightful and enjoyable field by not telling their children their "very own" stories—stories out of our own lives.

Every childhood since time began has been full of fascinating little adventures, which would interest the present generation of childhood. Many mothers gave little-girl dramas or belonged to playmate clubs. Many daddies were star athletes and had something dramatic happen the day of the big game.

I shall never forget a story my mother used to tell about a memorable bicycle ride she had with her older brothers. In the late nineteenth century bicycling was a very popular pastime for young ladies as well as young men. This would have to be explained to those youngsters who think the revived popularity of bicycles a new and modern one. They would also have to have described to them fashionable coiffures of the period. For my mother at that time wore a psyche (a cylindrical pug about three inches high) directly on top of her head! In going down a slight grade Mother lost control of her bicycle and ran off the road. Instead of hitting a tree, she ran along side of one and a protruding branch shot through the psyche and held her. It was an amusing predicament which she could not have got out of at all easily without the aid of her brothers.

As any parent can see, this not only could make a charming and amusing story, but a valuable one as well. Mother's narration of it consisted of a description of her long full skirts, her high shoes, and the style of the bicycles girls rode in those days. This all helps to clarify the setting of that period in a child's mind, and can be made a very valuable piece of work.

Ability? How well do you, mother or daddy, tell each other of an exciting, alarming, or unusually pleasurable experience of the day? I'll wager you don't fall short on dramatic value. Your own enthusiasm in the reminiscence will carry you a long way and your children's delighted interest will be another aid. So I say, let us begin scratching in our gardens of memory and see if we can't turn over a few little dormant seeds to nourish into bloom for our children's enjoyment. M. F. T.

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Building Upturn In May Smallest In Last Two Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A Further seasonal decline in volume of building permits was recorded in May compared with the preceding month, while the margin of increase over 1936 was the lowest recorded so far this year, according to a survey by Dun & Bradstreet.

In fact, continues the report, it was the smallest gain, as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year, that has been reported since May, 1935.

The aggregate value of building permits for 215 cities of the United States was $98,280,854 during May. This was a decrease of 16.4 per cent from the April figure of $177,543,768. but an increase of 19.1 per cent as compared with the May, 1936, total of $82,510,596. The usually expected decline from April to May is about 6.6 per cent.

New York City also continued the decline of the previous month, the May figure of $19,346,563 for the five boroughs comparing with $27,110,582 in April, or a drop of 28.6 per cent. The increase over May last year, when permits amounted to $18,292,682, was only 5.8 per cent.

Outside of New York City, the aggregate permit volume last month totaled $78,934,291, against $90,433,186 in April, or a loss of 12.7 per cent, while the increase over the 1936 comparative of $64,217,914 amounted to 22.9 per cent.

The group totals of building permit values for the 215 cities for May, this year and last, together with percentage changes, are shown in the following table:

Groups:	May 1937	May 1936	Change P. C.
New England.	$6,534,913	$5,034,369	+ 30.0
Mid. Atlantic.	28,913,887	28,252,454	+ 2.3
So. Atlantic.	11,997,505	8,835,879	+ 35.8
East Central	17,783,272	13,374,999	+ 33.0
South Central	10,046,409	7,674,460	+ 30.9
West Central.	4,843,709	4,264,021	+ 13.6
Mountain	2,640,894	1,254,482	+107.7
Pacific	15,556,265	13,819,932	+ 12.6
Total U. S. ...	$98,280,854	$82,510,596	+ 19.1
New York City	$19,346,563	$18,292,682	+ 5.8
Outside N.Y.C.	$78,934,291	$64,217,914	+ 22.9

Pan American Air Mileage Exceeds All Foreign Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Pan American Airways, announcing the opening of the first section of the proposed North Atlantic Airlines for this month, is operating over air routes with a total mileage exceeding the aggregate of all the major foreign companies insofar as they are engaged in international air transport, according to The Index of the New York Trust Company. Total airway mileage is reported for the close of 1936 at 40,869 miles, with Pan American flying 166,468 passengers over 66,000,000 passenger miles during the year.

"In comparison with transportation in other countries," says The Index, "the five leading airlines of the United States, including operations on both transcontinental and international routes, had in 1935, a recorded total of 48,400,000 miles of scheduled flying as against only 25,800,000 miles for the five leading foreign nations. The total for Pan American Airways alone was exceeded only by that of the German air transportation company, Deutsche Lufthansa, including operation of its domestic lines, its international routes in Europe, and its overseas service to Africa and South America.

"Scheduled flying by this one American company in the international field was greater than that of Air France, with its colonial highway to French Indo-China and to South America, and the distant operations of the Netherlands Air Transport Company in the Dutch East Indies. It was almost twice as great as scheduled flying by Imperial Airways, Ltd., Great Britain's link with her Dominions over the two empire routes to Cape Town and to Australia."

American Telephone Operating Net Down

NEW YORK (AP)—American Telephone & Telegraph Co. reported April net operating income of $1,731,006, compared with $1,856,804 in April, 1936.

For the first four months of the year net operating income totaled $7,727,407 against $7,518,179 in the corresponding period a year ago.

The report covers operations only, excluding non-operating income such as dividends, interest and other revenues received, and non-operating charges, including interest paid and rents.

Big Jump in Auto Output for Week

By the Associated Press

Detroit

Ward's Automotive Reports estimated that the current week's production of automotive plants in the United States and Canada would total 118,798 cars and trucks compared to a revised figure of 104,136 units for last week, and 98,560 in this week a year ago.

But for a series of strikes throughout the State, the survey said this week's total would have been approximately 130,000.

Wholesale Prices Are 0.3 P. C. Lower In Week of June 5

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—There was a decline of 0.3 per cent during the week ended June 5 in wholesale commodity prices, according to an announcement by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

"The decline," said the report, "was largely the result of falling prices for farm products. The all-commodity index now stands at 87.1 per cent of the 1926 average, the approximate level of prices at the beginning of March 1937, The level for the week is 1.4 per cent below the year's high point of 88.3 for the week ended April 3. It is 11.1 per cent above the corresponding week of June, 1936. As compared with a month ago the index is 0.2 per cent lower.

"In addition to farm products, the groups of foods, textile products, building materials, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous commodities decreased. Hides and leather products and housefurnishing goods averaged higher, and fuel and lighting materials and metals and metal products remained unchanged from the preceding week. Compared with a year ago the index for each of the commodity groups was higher, the increases ranging from 2.0 per cent for fuel and lighting materials to 16.7 per cent for farm products.

"The wholesale price level for raw materials dropped 1.0 per cent during the week and is now 13.4 per cent above the level of the corresponding period of 1936. The index for semimanufactured commodities declined 0.2 per cent. It is 17.4 per cent above a year ago. The group of finished products decreased 0.1 per cent to a point 0.5 per cent above the corresponding week of last month and 9.2 per cent above the corresponding week of last year.

The farm products group showed the largest decrease for the week —1.9 per cent — because of lower prices for grains and livestock and poultry which declined on the average of 4.5 per cent and 3.2 per cent, respectively.

The index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics includes 784 price series weighted according to their relative importance in the country's markets and is based on the average for the year 1926 as 100.

Commodity Groups	June 5 1937	May 29 1937	June 6 1936	June 8 1935
All commodities	87.1	87.4	78.4	79.9
Farm products	89.3	91.0	76.5	79.9
Foods	84.8	84.9	78.7	83.7
Hides and lea prods	107.6	107.0	94.6	89.1
Textile products	77.6	77.9	69.1	69.3
Fuel and ltg matls	78.2	78.2	76.7	74.7
Building materials	97.0	97.2	85.7	85.6
Chemicals and drugs	83.3	83.6	77.3	80.7
Metals and met prod	95.1	95.1	85.7	85.1
Housefurnishing gds	91.0	90.9	82.9	81.8
Miscellaneous	80.0	80.2	69.0	68.9
Raw materials	86.5	87.4	76.3	*
Semimfactd articles	86.9	87.1	74.0	*
Finished products	87.8	87.9	80.4	*
All comm other than farm products	86.6	86.7	78.8	79.9
All comm other than farm prod and fds	86.2	86.3	78.7	77.8

*Not computed.

New York to Offer $40,000,000 Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sale of a $40,000,000 issue of New York State bonds, originally scheduled for May 19 by Morris S. Tremaine, controller, will be held on June 22, it was announced. The issue consists of $30,000,000 of unemployment relief bonds and $10,000,000 of general state bonds. The securities are dated July 6, 1937, and are due July 6, 1938 to 1962. Bidders have been asked to name a rate of interest not exceeding 4 per cent.

When last-minute changes in plans of state officials resulted in a postponement of the offering last month, it was explained that the sale had been delayed in the hope of obtaining more favorable market conditions and a lower cost to the state.

The last public financing by the state was on May 18, when $50,000,000 in six months' notes was allotted to 69 banks and bond houses.

Oystermen Urged to Fight Drill That Eats $6,000,000 in Oysters a Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The common oyster drill is a serious problem to the oyster industry, says Frank T. Bell, Commissioner, Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce.

The drill, says Mr. Bell, is a snail that gets its food by boring holes in the shells of oysters and sucking out the meat. In this way these pests consume untold quantities of oysters.

Earlier this spring Commissioner Bell warned oystermen that unless steps were taken to combat the drills, serious damage to seed oysters would result. Last season the total destruction by these marine snails amounted to more than $6,000,000, a sum nearly equal to the total income of oystermen for the season, according to the Fisheries Bureau.

Drills are found on oyster bottoms from Cape Cod to Florida, being especially abundant in the lower Chesapeake, Delaware Bay, Great South Bay, Long Island Sound, and Narragansett and Buzzards Bays, Mr. Bell stated. In some localities they are more destructive than in others. In North Carolina, for example, one drill may eat from 30 to 200 oysters in a season, depending on their size, while in New Jersey a drill may destroy more than 300 spat or young oysters.

In Long Island Sound and the Chesapeake, 60 to 70 per cent of the season's crop of seed oysters are often killed by snails, while in Buzzards Bay the destruction may run to more than 80 per cent of seed oysters less than a year old, according to a checkup by the Bureau of Fisheries.

Commissioner Bell declared that the only way to successfully combat the drills is for oystermen to equip themselves with traps and other apparatus which the Bureau of Fisheries has devised. Directions for making these devices are given in the pamphlet just issued, which is being distributed free upon request.

Retail Business Up 10 to 20 P. C. Above 1936 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Warm weather liberated long-postponed requirements for summer merchandise during the past week and consumer buying at some retail stores reached the largest proportions this year, according to the weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet.

Demand was insistent, continues the report, for cotton dresses, chiffon jacket frocks, beach and play clothes, culottes, white coats and fabrics of linen, silk and cotton.

Women's Wear Active

"Sales rose abruptly," says the survey, "in cartwheel hats, hosiery, handbags, gloves, and shoes. In men's wear, tropical worsted suits, underwear, straw hats, and swim trunks predominated. Watches, pearl necklaces, and wedding rings featured jewelry sales; silverware, china, and electrical appliances the bridal gift items. Luggage and sports goods moved rapidly.

"In all of the leading cities, sales moved strongly upward from the previous week's total, except at the strike-affected centers, the average gain running from 4 to 8 per cent. Despite the steady improvement at this time a year ago, the estimated volume of retail distribution, taking the country as a whole, was 10 to 20 per cent more than for the corresponding 1936 week.

"Sales in the New England States widened to 10 to 16 per cent over last year's, with demand brisk for all lines. Due to the abrupt rise in apparel and homefurnishings sales, volume for the East was lifted 12 to 25 per cent over the 1936 week.

"Disturbed by the spread of strikes," continues the report, "gains varied widely in the Middle West, but retail sales averaged from 12 to 20 per cent better than a year ago. Rush for summer merchandise and vacation requirements put the Northwest ahead by 15 to 23 per cent.

"With sales at some cities at a new high for the season, the rise for the South was extended to 19 to 32 per cent. Spurred by the hot weather, consumers in the Southwest spent 15 to 25 per cent more with retailers than last year.

"Running as much as 30 per cent at numerous stores, retail sales on the Pacific Coast ranged from 10 to 22 per cent larger than the 1936 total.

Wholesalers Busy

"Rapid reduction of retailers' inventories, as the consumer buying wave gathered force, under the hot weather stimulus, released a constantly-widening flow of reorders to most branches of the principal wholesale markets this week.

"Immediate delivery specifications accompanied most requests, as stocks of some popular style numbers nearly were depleted, due to cautious policies pursued in the acquisition of summer merchandise at the beginning of the season. With the rate of present improvement extended, less hesitation may be in evidence when fall markets open in July. Apparel contributed most of the bulk to maintain estimated wholesale volume at 18 to 30 per cent above last year's," concluded the report.

Depositors, Creditors In Defunct Bank Get Sum of $140,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 12—Depositors and creditors of the defunct Bank of the United States will receive another 5 per cent dividend within the next few days, it was announced by William R. White, superintendent of banks, today. This will return to them 70 per cent of the money on deposit in the bank at the time of its closing on Dec. 11, 1930, bringing the total sum paid to them to more than $140,000,000.

At the time of its closing, the bank had deposits and other liabilities amounting to more than $188,000,000.

Liquidation of the bank's affairs was characterized in financial quarters as the biggest job in the history of banking in the United States. Claims amounting to more than $114,424,833 were filed against the bank by persons who were not depositors. Only $48,736 in claims had been approved and paid when the liquidation started. Also it was necessary to bring court action against nearly 20,000 stockholders residing in nearly every State in the Union and to collect an assessment of $25 a share to which they were subject.

Liquidation was further complicated by the fact that 413,000 persons had money in the bank when it closed and as time went on, many of these changed their residence without notifying the banking department and leaving no forwarding address.

"Of the checks sent in payment of each previous dividend, an average of 35,000 were returned and almost $1,000,000 is awaiting the claims of these depositors," Mr. White said.

The addresses of only about 237,000 depositors are known to the banking department today, he added. To these checks covering the new dividend will go out in a day or two.

Florence Stove Co. Sales 40 P. C. Above Year Ago

The Florence Stove Co. for the first five months of 1937 shows an increase of approximately 40 per cent in net sales over the like period of last year, according to R. L. Fowler, president.

Net profits before federal taxes were about 50 per cent above the total for the first five months of 1936. For the first six months of last year, net earnings before federal taxes were somewhat over $367,000. The company has outstanding 333,541 shares of common, constituting its only capital issue.

Principal plants of the company are located at Gardner, Mass., and at Kankakee, Ill.

Cotton—An Illustration of What Barriers Inflation Must Face

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A contrast appears in the commercial picture between the present down trend in commodity prices and the well-nigh universal conviction that prices are ultimately bound to go to unprecedentedly high levels.

Since the end of March, commodities have been sagging and sinking day by day as rapidly as they swept upward in the previous months. Moody's index of spot commodity prices, in point of fact, has gone off a good deal faster than it went up. In March it rose from 210 to 228. In April it tumbled from 228 to 210. And after a breathing spell in May, it has now tumbled to 198 and wiped out all the gains since the middle of December. The index contains 15 commodities—silk, cocoa, hides, rubber, wheat, corn, hogs, silver, steel, copper, lead, cotton, wool, coffee and sugar, weighted for their relative trade importance.

Higher Prices Seen

All the while the theoretical arguments for ultimately higher prices seem just as valid as before and nearly as popular. There is the Andrew D. White argument that indefinitely unbalanced budgets and monetary unorthodoxy lead to a spiral of rising prices. There is the impression that a sharp markup in the price of gold, effective throughout the world, is bound eventually to produce, or at least permit, a corresponding mark-up in commodity prices.

In the first quarter of this year, commodity market opinion coincided with this more academic and far-fetched view of the future. In addition to the immediately tight statistical position of most commodities, these more remote considerations of budget, gold price, etc., were also used as bullish ammunition for higher prices.

The statistical position for many, if not most of the leading commodities, has now changed, and to such an extent that it is radically at variance with the more logical but more remote explanations of why prices are bound, in a few years, to step far above the levels of the 1920's.

The cotton picture may be cited for example. As the Journal of Commerce pointed out here editorially on May 25, "The past few months have witnessed a fairly complete business cycle in miniature. . . . This miniature business cycle was especially marked in the cotton industry. . . . The little boom generated by inflation fears earlier this year has been fairly well liquidated in cotton, as in other futures markets. The higher-priced finished products, however, have yet to be absorbed by the public, and until they are, uneasiness as to the outlook will prevail in trade channels."

Record Cotton Output

The cotton picture, during the 1936-1937 season now concluding, has been marked chiefly by a new all-time record in world production and a new all-time record in world consumption. The two have been approximately balanced. For a time it looked as though world production would be 30,000,000 bales and world consumption only 29,500,000; then it looked as though world production would be 29,500,000 bales while consumption reached 30,000,000 bales. However it turns out, world carryover of all cotton will be very little changed this summer from last summer, which is approximately the same sort of stabilization which has appeared in most other commodities in recent months.

It now remains to be seen whether this balance can be maintained, or whether, as may be feared, the production of cotton may not next year move on again to still higher levels, like the youth who bore mid snow and ice the banner with the strange device excelsior—and leave consumption behind. The creative powers of the modern economy are so wonderfully elastic that output seems always able to outrun the imaginative ability of society to devise methods of financing additional consumption. With cotton acreage in South America growing apace, and a steady tendency toward expansion in such politically backward countries as India, China, and Russia, next year's non-American cotton crop bids fair to substantially exceed last year's.

Large U. S. Crop Seen

In the United States the same possibility looms. Last year's crop of 12,300,000 bales was about 1,000,000 bales below consumption. But barring unforeseen weather and insect difficulties, a 1937 crop of 14,500,000 bales is quite possible. The price was high just at planting time, and planted area is estimated at around 34,000,000 to 35,000,000 acres against about 30,000,000 a year ago. The condition of the crop is good, the current use of fertilizers abundant. While the farmers are going along with the current crop restriction ("conservation") program, and considerable ground appears to have been permanently—and beneficially—shifted from cotton into other crops, on the other hand farmers are learning how to beat the game, obtain the maximum acreage with the minimum compliance, and get more to the acre.

Whether consumption of American cotton, either abroad or in our own breakers, can keep up with this output is hard to predict. Exports this year have been only indifferently good, and the spectacular consumption of cotton has been in the American mills. Both exports and domestic consumption will have to do better next year. It remains to be seen whether consumer demand, even reinforced by the nation-wide wage increases, can take the products of such record output off the mills' hands.

A pretty close correlation has been discovered by cotton textile statisticians between mill consumption of cotton here and general business activity. It is fairly certain that if business activity gets livelier next year, mill activity will also increase, and vice versa.

Cotton Outlook

In short the general statistical picture in cotton, as a representative commodity, is by no means as favorable as it was a few months ago. And it by no means supports the general, overall theory of ultimately inflated prices. There is no scarcity, there is no danger of short output, and there is no danger of prolonged runaway demand for cotton. If we are going to have ultimate inflation of the price of this essential commodity, it will be very ultimate.

Pretty much the same situation holds in a good many other commodities. There is talk of reviving the international copper quota system, but it is not taken too seriously, and any time copper prices start upward in earnest, the official slowdown would be abandoned. The International Rubber Regulation Committee has sat back and watched rubber drop recently from 27 cents down to 18 while export quotas even after repeated stretching are only at 90 per cent for the second half of this year. A few commodities might get in a tight position again, like tin, zinc, and hides, in case of a large further expansion of business demand, but such does not appear in immediate prospect.

On the other hand the reader should take this sort of bearishness with a fairly large grain of salt. This is the way the picture looks now, but the outlook may be already discounted by the drop in commodity prices in the last two and a half months. In the middle of March this correspondent said "The uptrend in commodity prices appears likely to continue" and made a good many other bullish statements on commodities just before they started the down-plunge. This column may be as wrong now as it was in March. Good guesses on commodity prices are rarely found in print.

In March it looked as though commodity prices were going to keep on rising, and bond prices were going to keep on falling. It was a good clear picture, useful for such enterprises as economic planning and credit management. Since them, however, the only part of the picture which has come to pass is the fall of bond prices. And they have stayed down despite the fact that they were supposed to go down only because commodity prices were supposed to go up and because commercial loans were supposed to expand and crowd investments out of bank portfolios. The whole neat picture went awry. While it is not necessary for economic prognosticators to load themselves with leaden doubts like the jumping frog of Calaveras County, nevertheless they might be thereby prevented from jumping to a good many conclusions that are not entirely reliable.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Neville Chamberlain has added another item to the list of socialist-seeming measures which have been adopted by conservative governments. He proposes to speed up some of the recommendations of the McGowan report on the distribution of electricity. The country is to be divided into a number of distribution areas, and in each area a monopoly of distribution is to be forced in place of the existing confusion of small companies.

If a large efficient distributor exists, it will have to swallow up all the smaller companies within the area boundaries. Presumably the precedent of the London Passenger Transport Board will be followed, and stock in the new monopolies exchanged for existing stocks. The purpose of the proposed scheme is to unify the systems of distribution and reduce the cost to the consumer.

Not a 'Socialist' Plan

It is really misleading to apply the term socialist to this plan, for privately owned companies will continue to operate, dividends will be paid to shareholders, and not much progress will be made in detailed regulation of the utilities, as on the American model. It is highly probable that the Transport Board precedent will be followed in more ways than one, and that argument over the value to be placed on company property will end with a greatly overcapitalized financial structure for the electric monopolies. The McGowan report talked of a solution of the industry's problems by this plan, but postponed its adoption for 50 years; the Prime Minister is meeting with strong opposition for his speed-up proposal.

It seems to me that the proposed reorganization will turn out to be a midway house between private and public ownership. Once again the Transport Board may become a precedent. For the only permanent solution seen by many observers here for the Transport Board's troubles is a writing down of the Board's capital structure and its operation as a Government-owned agency. The same future may be ahead of the new electricity monopolies. In fact, the fear of this development if and when a labor government gains power is one reason behind opposition to the plans.

Different Approach

Although the method of approach to the cheap power problem is different in England and America, the solutions pointed to seem to be the same. So far as can be seen from here, the logical end to President Roosevelt's power program seems to be a government owned and operated system. More than half of our supply authorities are municipally owned, and the odds are that the new groups will not remain for long outside the government.

But there is good reason to doubt whether the anticipated trend toward government supply of electricity in both countries is a fair sign of what may happen in other directions. In England the present trend is toward nationalization of ever larger slices of the industrial and economic system. I am unable to find any spreading germ of economic democracy, which would show itself in acceptance of responsibility by labor for some part jobs of managing industry. Officially, trade union labor stands for nationalization of industry, and the more extreme ranks and files who fret under their somewhat conservative union leadership are constantly pushing the movement toward further socialist measures.

In America it is still possible that an economic democracy may be established. If the English experience is of any relevance for America, and I think it is, there are three ways in which our experience must be avoided if America is to develop an economic instead of a socialist system. In either country a step back toward paternalism is impossible.

Need Sense of Responsibility

A first point is that American labor should develop a sense of responsibility for operation of industry, instead of limiting itself on the English precedent to securing larger wages and shorter hours from an industrial system which it is not prepared to help in running. A second point is that American management should go right out to meet unionized labor, recognize the justness of many labor grievances, and remedy them by giving labor an equal say with management in industrial problems. These two points would help America to develop an active co-operation in industry which would be much more friendly, just and enterprising than is the condition we have in England.

The third point which handicaps Britain in developing an economic democracy is that the labor movement has formed itself into a separate political party, which has adopted socialism as its official program, and has therefore offended many liberals who would be eager to advance labor's rightful claims in a freer economic system. It seems probable on the basis of English experience that an official labor party would be a handicap to America in developing a democratic system. But our experience also shows that if management refuses to meet labor, political organization becomes an essential for labor, and socialist solutions become much more probable than liberal. The opinion held here is that America is now in its critical period, and that the behaviour of labor and, more important, of management in the next few years, will determine whether America is to follow more or less along our path, or to develop a solution along less socialist lines.

Old Colony, New Haven May Abandon Short Lines

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized trustees of the Old Colony Railroad to abandon 23.1 miles of its lines in Plymouth, Bristol and Norfolk counties, Mass., and Bristol County, R. I.

The commision authorized trustees of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to abondon operation of the same lines. The lines to be abandoned extend 6.3 miles from a point near East Warren Station, R. I., to the Taunton River at Fall River, Mass.; five miles from a point near Randolph Station to Stoughton Junction, Norfolk County, Mass.; 1.1 miles from Elmwood station to Stanley station, Plymouth County, Mass.; 3.3 miles from a point near Whitman station to a point near East Bridgewater station, Plymouth County, Mass., and 7.4 miles from a point near Plymouth station to a point near North Carver station, Plymouth County, Mass.

Socony-Vacuum Sells $75,000,000 Debentures Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—John A. Brown, president of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, announces that the compaany has concluded arrangements for the sale of $75,000,000 of debentures to five mutual life insurance companies.

This is believed to be the largest amount of new financing, exclusive of refunding operations, undertaken by a private corporation since 1929.

The debentures are to mature in 18 years and carry a 3¼ per cent coupon. They are being sold at 98. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the Prudential Insurance Company of America, the New York Life Insurance Company, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States and the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York are participating in the issue.

"While the new issue has been sold direct to five mutual insurance companies," Mr. Brown said, "the fact that these companies have an estimated 40,000,000 of policyholders, not including duplications, indicates that the transaction has a widespread public interest. The proceeds from the securities will be added to the working capital of the companies and will be used to meet bank loans and prospective capital requirements over the next three years."

The Securities and Exchange Commission has been notified of the operation, it is understood, although formal registration under the Securities Act will not be necessary, inasmuch as it is a private transaction. However, it has been the policy of some companies formally to file a registration statement with the commission for new securities, even though disposed of privately. This, it is said, was done to assure their legality in the event that the securities ever should reach the open market.

In 1936 the capital expenditures by the company amounted to about $76,000,000. It is understood that they will be equally large this year. In former years the company obtained most of its funds for expansion from undistributed earnings, but with the heavy tax on undistributed profits now in effect such procedure is heavily penalized.

Promoted

Charles H. Pritchard

Promoted From Executive Assistant to the Vice-Presidency of the General Reinsurance Corporation

Work Week Shorter, Hourly Pay Higher In Manufacturing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of April there was a substantial increase in average hourly earnings, a reduction in the average work week per wage earner and an increase in the number of workers employed, in the manufacturing industries according to the National Industrial Conference Board's monthly survey of 25 manufacturing industries.

Average hourly earnings rose from 65.9 cents in March to 68.4 cents in April, a gain of 3.8 per cent which brought them to the highest point on record in the period during which the Conference Board has compiled its figures, which began in June, 1920. The gain in average hourly earnings since April, 1936, amounted to 11.6 per cent, and since 1929, to 15.9 per cent.

The average work week declined from 41.7 hours in March to 41.0 hours in April, or 1.7 per cent. Since April, 1936, the average work week has been lengthened 1½ hours, or 3.8 per cent. Since 1929, however, when the average work week was 48.3 hours, the number of weekly hours has been reduced 15.1 per cent.

The Conference Board's study points out that the net result of the increase in wage rates and the decline in the average number of hours per week was a gain of 2.1 per cent in average weekly earnings, which were $28.09 in April as compared with $27.50 in March. Average weekly earnings in April of this year were 15.5 per cent higher than in April, 1936, when they averaged $24.33, and only 1.6 per cent lower than in 1929, when they averaged $28.55.

Real weekly earnings in April were 1.8 per cent higher than in March, because actual weekly earnings advanced during the month-period to a greater extent than the cost of living which rose 0.5 per cent. Since April, 1936, real weekly earnings have risen 9.1 per cent, and since 1929, 11.6 per cent.

Employment in the 25 manufacturing industries in April was 1.5 per cent higher than in March, 17.9 per cent higher than in April, 1936, and 1.9 per cent higher than in 1929.

Treasury Offering Oversubscribed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury reports that its $800,000,000 note offering this week was about six times oversubscribed.

For $400,000,000 of 1⅜ per cent 2¼-year notes, the Treasury said, subscriptions aggregated $2,499,000,000. For $400,000,000 of 1¾ per cent 2¾-year notes, subscriptions totaled $2,496,000,000.

Subscriptions in amounts of $1000 and less were allotted in the full, the Treasury said, and those over $1000 were allotted 17 per cent, but not less than $1000 on any one subscription.

The $800,000,000 note was designed to provide for a $300,000,000 maturity of discount bills June 15, and to put new cash in the Treasury's dwindling working balance.

Allied Kid Declares Extra Dividend, Bonus Payment

Allied Kid Co., Boston, has declared an extra common dividend of 75 cents and authorized a bonus to employees and executives totaling $140,000.

The company announces that less than 15 per cent of the bonus was payable to officers. Distribution will be made June 18.

The extra is payable June 26 to stock of record June 21. Last payment on the common was the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents paid May 1.

The company manufactures kids, suedes and fancy printed leathers at plants at Philadelphia, Camden, N. J., and Wilmington, Del. Headquarters are at Boston.

Fundamental Investor, Inc.

Fundamental Investors, Inc. had total assets, at market value, as of June 3, advanced to more than $11,000,000. Undistributed earned surplus available for dividends and other corporate purposes for the first five months of this year were $348,904.72; unrealized appreciation of investments was $803,370 and shares outstanding had increased to 467,667 from 366,209 at Dec. 31, 1936.

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Japan's Economic Mission May Aid Trade Agreement

WASHINGTON, June 12 — The Japanese economic mission which has been traveling in the United States for about a month, paid its respects to President Roosevelt yesterday on a brief visit to Washington.

The Chief Executive told them that he thought economic problems could best be solved between nations by informal round-table discussions, obviously referring to the numerous understandings between the United States and Japan which have tided over serious economic difficulties in the last few years.

Numerous "gentlemen's agreements" between the two countries have coped with such problems as textile and other Japanese exports to the United States, avoiding thereby any elevation in American tariff rates. This type of agreement depends on a voluntary restriction of exports by Japanese producers themselves, hence President Roosevelt's words of appreciation were addressed to the proper quarter, for this delegation is composed of leading Japanese industrialists.

Return U. S. Visit

The party is returning the visit of the American Economic Mission under W. Cameron Forbes which toured Japan and China in 1935. After leaving the United States, the mission will pursue its investigations in Great Britain and Germany. Possibility of a Japanese-American reciprocal trade agreement has frequently been mentioned, but no concrete negotiations are under way so far as is known.

Japanese-American trade relations really rotate on two staple products: silk and cotton, with a controversial over-layer of low-priced Japanese exports to the United States and a balancing sale of American specialties to Japan.

A decline in value of raw silk imports from 85 per cent of total purchases from Japan in 1929 to 55 per cent in 1936 reflects in large part a drop in silk prices which now appears likely to continue. Both consumption and price of silk—under the influence of rayon competition—are considered likely to be greatly less than in 1929. Therefore, for Japan's purchases of raw cotton and other American exports to be balanced, the United States needs to continue buying the Japanese exports which have been coming in since the silk market fell off.

Importance of Mission

The alternative is a drop in the American cotton market to Japan, which still forms 43 per cent of our exports to Japan, as it did in 1929. Japan buys more American cotton in volume than she did in 1929 (1,479,000 bales in 1935-6 against 1,309,000 bales in 1928-9) and its purchases last season amounted to 25 per cent of our total foreign sales of cotton as compared with 16 per cent in the earlier period.

In 1936, Japan got 14 per cent of its cotton imports from countries other than its standard suppliers, as compared with 6 per cent in 1935. The percentage supplied by the United States was 39, against 47 per cent in 1935 and 49 per cent as the previous 10-year average.

American competitive imports from Japan—products other than silk—increased 179 per cent from the low point in 1932, but exports of similar competitive products have also risen 137 per cent. Tariffs both in the United States and Japan against the other nation's products are extensive.

The negotiated export quotas—to which President Roosevelt evidently referred—have been applied to cotton rugs, textiles, for both the United States and the Philippines, and hosiery. Direct contact between private Japanese and American industrial interests arranged the last agreement. Thus this economic mission becomes of real importance to all American interests which consider Japanese products to be competitive.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Roper, saying Japan and the United States "have all to gain through peace and good will," urged that the two nations "resolve now and forever to outlaw war."

He spoke at a luncheon given by the Commerce Department's business advisory council for a Japanese economic mission which has been studying conditions in this country for a month.

The commerce secretary, calling attention to the recent Japanese-American agreement restricting cotton imports from Japan, said this accord "is a splendid example of wise procedure."

"The lesson taught," he said, "is to have frequent and frank conferences and never let any temporary differences defeat our abiding objective of solving any and all problems through peaceful means."

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Dorchester Savings Bank	June 15
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wilder Savings Bank	June 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	June 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	June 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Home Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	June 21
Medford Savings Bank	July 1
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 3
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	July 10

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 837,220
Previous day 1,122,121
1937 vol. to date 218,867,395
1936 vol. to date 248,235,799

Numerous Issues Dip Fractions To Around 2 Points

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—With steel strikes spreading, only a slight push was necessary today to start stock market leaders on another slide.

Mild buying support was evident here and there during the brief session on the theory the market might be "oversold."

Early losses of fractions to more than 2 points among steels, motors, coppers and rails were reduced in some instances before the close. There was a large assortment of new lows for the year.

Transfers approximated 387,220 shares.

Moters Are Lower

Bottom marks for 1937 were hit by General Motors, Chrysler, Vanadium, Motor Products, Boeing, Consolidated Edison, Electric Power & Light, Public Service of N. J. and American Can among others.

Conspicuous losers were Bethlehem, Inland Steel, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Douglas Aircraft, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, Westinghouse, General Electric, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Celanese, Loew's, Lone Star Cement, Yale & Towne, Newport Industries and Air Reduction.

Budd Wheel and Packard were about even, along with Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corporation, Continental Oil, North American and Socony-Vacuum.

U. S. Bonds Firm

Governments displayed a fairly rugged front in a quiet session today with the majority of issues ranging not more than 1/8 of a point in either direction. An unsettled gold situation abroad with heavy shipments of the yellow metal to the United States has made the federal list somewhat uneasy.

The C. I. O.'s threatened move against Bethlehem's Cambria plant at Johnstown, Penna., seemed to have little effect on that company's liens. The 4¼s climbed a bit and the 3¾s dropped down a minor fraction.

The railroad group was inactive, reflecting uncertainty over the extent of a possible summer recession in business. About even were St. Paul 5s of 1975, Northwestern 4¾s and Erie 5s. Illinois Central 4¾s lifted a little as did Northern Pacific 4s.

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—The curb market drifted today with little trading in evidence. Aluminum Company dropped down 2 points and Montgomery Ward "A" slow lower by 1¼.

Most of the list showed an inclination to buckle with Lake Shore Mines, International Petroleum, St. Regis Paper, Pantepec Oil and American Gas & Electric among the losers.

Up slightly were Electric Bond & Share, Gulf Oil and American Cyanamid "B."

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call Loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime 1	@1¼ 1	@1¼	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@ ⅜%	½@ ⅜%	⅜@ ⅜%
60 days	⅜@ ½	⅜@ ½	⅜@ ⅜
90 days	⅜@ ½	⅜@ ½	⅜@ ⅜
3 months	⅜@ ⅜	⅜@ ⅜	⅜@ ⅜
6 months	⅜@ ⅜	⅜@ ⅜	⅜@ ⅜

London Quotations

3 mos bills	⅜@ ⅝	⅜@ ⅝	⅜@ ⅝
Short bills	⅜	⅜	⅜
Bar silver	20d	20d	19⅞d
Bar gold	140s 6d	140s 7½d	138s 7½d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	4
Dallas	2	Lisbon	4½
Kansas City	2	London	2
Minneapolis	2	Helsingfors	4
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	4
Richmond	2	Ottawa	2½
San Francisco	2	Paris	4
St. Louis	2	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Sofia	5½
Bombay	3	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Bucharest	4½	Warsaw	5
Budapest	4		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.93⅜	$4.93⅜	$8.2397
Cables	4.9314	4.93⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0445	.0445	$
Belgium—belga	.1687	.1688	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2289	.2287	$
Italy—lira	.0525½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4009	.4004	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5499	.5499	$
Sweden—krona	.2545	.2544	.4537
Norway—krone	.2480	.2479	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2204	.2203	.4537
Spain—peseta	.†	.†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0348½	.0349	$
Finland—finm'k	.0219	.0219	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1897	.1897	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0449	.0448	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso¶	.3060	.3060	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0660	.0660	.2035
Chile—peso¶	.0395	.0395	.2060
Peru—sol	.2550	.2550	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5850‡	.5850‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2872	.2876	.8440
India—rupee	.3726	.3726	.6180
Java—florin	.5520	.5520	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3039	.3044	*
Shanghai—dol	.2975	.2994	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5806	.5806	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5012½	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dol	.9999	1.00	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

Tin Mill Operations High

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP) — Daily Metal Trade says tin mill operations are holding at better than 100 per cent of capacity with consumers pressing for all material they are entitled to on contracts. Demand for wire continues heavy.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	46⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	Jun 10
84½	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	2	73	73	73	Jun 11
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (1.30g)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ½
28⅜	22½	Adams-Millis (2)	3	23½	23½	23½	Jun 11
36	29¾	Addressog (.60g)	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
4⅜	2⅛	Advance Rume	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun 10
80¼	67¼	Air Reduc (1a)	9	70⅞	69¼	69¾	— ¾
5¼	2¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
153¾	113⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	3	113¾	111½	111½	— ¼
5⅜	2⅜	Alleghany	9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
58½	42	Allegh pf xw	2	42¼	42	42¼	Jun 11
59¾	42½	Allegh pf $30 ww	2	43	42½	43	+ ½
99	42	Allegh pf $40 ww	2	42	42	42	Jun 11
52½	35	Alleg pr pf	1	39	39	39	Jun 4
45⅝	31¼	Alleg Steel (.80g)	3	32½	32	32	—1¾
27⅞	18¼	Allen Indust (1)	1	18	18	18	— ¼
258½	218	Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	225	225	225	—1
33⅛	21⅜	Allied Mills (2g)	4	22¾	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20g)	4	17⅛	17	17	
85	75	Allied St pf (5)	1	75	75	75	Jun 10
83½	57	Allis Ch Mfg (1g)	20	58½	57¼	58	—1
39¾	25¾	Alpha P Cem (1)	7	26¼	25¾	26	Jun 11
8⅞	4⅜	Amal Lea	7	5	5	5	
42¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	1	39	39	39	
114⅞	90	Amerada (2)	5	92	91½	91½	Jun 11
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)	6	91¼	90¾	90¾	Jun 11
41⅜	21½	Am Bank Note (½g)	3	22¾	22¾	22¾	
80¾	57¼	Am Brake Shoe (2)	2	64	64	64	Jun 11
121	95½	Am Can (4a)	5	95	94	94	—2
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	3	156½	156½	156½	Jun 8
74	50½	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	3	54½	54	54	
104½	87	Am Car & F pf (4g)	1	85	85	85	—2½
32¾	30⅛	Am Ch & Chl n (½g)	12	30⅜	29⅞	30	— ½
148	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	141	141	141	Jun 8
106	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jun 11
23⅜	13⅜	Am Colortype	13	15½	15	15	Jun 11
30¾	22⅜	Am Comi Alco	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
33⅜	25¼	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	2	26½	26½	26½	— ⅜
13½	3⅛	Am Encaus Til	3	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
17	10¾	Am Europ	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y 24
13¾	7	Am & For Pow	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
58⅞	27	Am & F P $6 pf	2	41	41	41	Jun 11
68⅞	45	Am & F P $7 pf	1	50	50	50	+ ½
38½	18½	Am & F P 2 pf	5	21	20¾	20¾	— ¾
21	16¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
55¾	31½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	1	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
52⅜	42	Am Hom Prod (2.40)	1	42½	42½	42½	— ⅜
4⅜	2½	Am Ice	2	3	3	3	
27⅜	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1g)	2	22½	21	21	Jun 11
14¾	13⅛	Am Internat	4	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
58⅞	42¼	Am Loco	3	44½	44½	44½	— ½
125	105	Am Loco pf	1	108	108	106	+3
29⅜	20	Am M & Fdy (½g)	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	
13⅜	8½	Am M & Met (.45g)	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
68¾	45½	Am Met (¼g)	5	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅜
129½	112	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	Jun 3
16½	8⅛	Am Pow & Lt	23	8½	8⅛	8½	
87⅛	53	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	1	54½	54½	54½	—3¾
72½	43¾	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	2	45	45	45	—1
29½	20⅛	Am Rad & St S (.60)	22	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
45¼	31⅜	Am Roll Mill (1.10g)	24	34⅝	34	34¼	— ¼
36	27¾	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¼
29	22¼	Am Seating	3	25⅛	25	25	— ¼
105¾	79⅛	Am Smelt & R (2¼g)	35	86⅜	84⅝	85	—1½
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	145	145	145	
67⅛	56⅛	Am Snuff (3a)	*5	57	57	57	Jun 9
73¼	48⅝	Am St Fdrs (1g)	14	54⅝	54	54	— ½
26½	16½	Am Stores (1½g)	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
56⅞	43½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	43⅞	43½	43½	Jun 10
143¾	124⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	126½	126½	126½	Jun 9
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	Jun 7
187	160⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	8	167¼	167¼	167¼	
99	74¼	Am Tob (5)	2	4½	73¾	73¾	—1¼
99⅞	74⅛	Am Tob B (5)	2	75½	75¼	75¼	— ¼
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	3	134	134	134	— ¾
20⅛	13⅛	Am Type Fdrs	2	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
20½	16¾	Am Wat Wks (.40g)	7	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
107	94	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	94	94	94	Jun 7
14⅜	8⅜	Am Woolen	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
79	59¾	Am Wool pf (2k)	2	60½	60⅜	60⅜	— ⅛
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	7	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
85	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¾g)	2	57	56	56	Jun 7
69½	47¾	Anaconda (3¾g)	56	52¼	50¾	51½	—1¼
97	79	Anacon W&C (1½g)	1	82	82	82	Jun 11
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	7	22½	22	22	— ¼
37½	20½	Andes Cop	1	21½	21½	21½	Jun 9
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	8	8	8	Jun 11
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	4	41	40⅝	40⅝	Jun 11
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	11	108½	108½	108½	Jun 9
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	21	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	4	91¼	91	91	Jun 11
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	*1	105	105	105	Jun 11
70½	57½	Armstrong Cork (1g)	1	64	63½	63½	—1½
16¼	11½	Arnold-Const (¾g)	1	12	11⅜	11⅜	Jun 11
17⅜	10	Artloom	2	10¼	10	10	Jun 11
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
101	89½	Asd D Gd 1pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Jun 11
125	112	Asd D Gd 2 pf (3½k)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	49⅝	Asso Invest (3)	1	52½	52½	52½	Jun 11
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	15	81½	80½	80⅞	—1⅜
104	97½	Atchison pf (5)	1	99½	99½	99½	
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	12	50¾	50¼	50½	— ⅜
29	17½	Atl G & W In	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun 11
44	26⅜	Atl G & W In pf	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	Jun 11
37	28	Atl Refin (1)	7	29⅜	28¾	28¾	— ½
116½	10.	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	Jun 8
18½	15⅛	Atlas Corp (.80)	7	15¼	15¼	15¼	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	50½	50½	50½	
94	70	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	Jun 11
18¼	12¼	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jun 11
36¾	21½	Auburn Auto	3	23	22⅝	22⅝	Jun 9
9½	6	Aust Nich	1	6	6	6	
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp	4	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
—B—							
11¼	5⅜	Baldwin Loc	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
9½	4¾	Baldwin Loc asd	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
120	82	Baldwin Loc pf	1	93	93	93	Jun 9
20	88½	Baldwin Loc pf asd	2	93⅛	93	93	Jun 9
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	14	29½	29⅛	29¼	— ⅜
47¾	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅜
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	41	41	41	Jun 11
43⅜	29⅜	Barber Co (¼g)	11	31½	30	30	Jun 11
32	23¼	Barker Bros	2	24⅞	24	24	—1½
35¼	24½	Barnsdall (1)	7	26	25¾	25¾	— ¼
20¼	14¼	Bayuk Cigar (⅜g)	2	15½	15	15	— ⅛
28¾	22⅛	Beatrice Cr (1a)	2	23	22⅞	22⅞	Jun 10
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	2	103	103	103	Jun 1
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	2	109½	109½	109½	Jun 8
15¾	12	Belding-Hem (1)	8	12¼	12¼	12¼	
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	M'y 18
30½	19⅛	Bendix Aviat (.4g)	6	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	6	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
62¾	48	Best & Co (2½a)	2	48	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅛
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	33	82¾	81¾	81⅞	—1⅞
20	18⅜	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
129½	113¾	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	4	113½	113½	113½	— ½
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (¾g)	1	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	Jun 10
31	24½	Black & Deck (¾g)	2	28	28	28	Jun 11
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	12	24	24	24	— ⅛
49¾	30⅜	Boeing Airpl	23	30¼	29⅜	29½	— ⅛
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	1	42½	42½	42½	Jun 11
28	23½	Borden (1.60)	3	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
47	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	7	41⅜	41¼	41¼	— ⅜
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	1	11½	11¼	11¼	Jun 11
4½	2	Botany C M A	1	2	2	2	Jun 10
23¼	1.	Bridgept Br (.40g)		16½	16⅜	16½	— ⅛
59⅞	41	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	13	43¾	43	43½	— ½
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	46	46	46	
47	41	Bristol-My (2.40a)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	Jun 9
8	3¼	Bklyn & Qu T	2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
38½	16½	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	17	17	17	+ ½
53	21	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	13	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
102¼	65¾	Bklyn-M-T-pf (6)	2	71	71	71	+1
72¾	27½	Bklyn Un G (1.90g)	2	27½	26¼	26¼	—1⅜
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	Jun 10
24½	17½	Brunswick-Bal	8	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Jun 11
25¼	15⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	3	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
14⅜	8⅜	Budd Mfg	12	8⅝	8¼	8½	— ⅛
9⅜	7⅜	Budd Mfg pf	1	75	75	75	M'y 22
13	8	Budd Wheel (.20g)	5	8½	8⅜	8½	
45¼	31	Bullard Co (½g)	1	35	35	35	— ½
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	Jun 11
35⅝	25⅜	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	9	26¼	26	26	Jun 11
11¾	4⅛	Bush Term	7	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
39	15	Bush T 7% deb	9	19½	17⅞	19	Jun 10
18¼	13½	Butler Bros. (.60)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
36¼	28¾	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	29½	29½	29½	— ¾
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
33¾	20⅞	Byers Co	3	21⅞	21½	21¾	— ¾
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	1	28	28	28	
—C—							
48¼	37	Calif Pack (1½a)	1	36½	36½	36½	— ½
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'y 24
6⅛	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	13	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
20⅛	12	Calumet & Hec (¾g)	14	13⅞	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
37⅜	25¾	Campbell Wy (1)	13	27	25¾	25¾	Jun 11
38¼	25⅛	Can D G Ale	8	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	— ¾
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	21	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ¼
61⅝	44	Cann Mills (½g)	4	44	44	44	
18½	13¾	Can Admn A (½g)	9	14	13¾	13¾	Jun 11
45⅞	34	Carpenter Stl (.35g)	2	34¾	34⅛	34½	Jun 8
9½		Carriers & G (.10g)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
176½	138	Case (J I)	2	166	166	166	Jun 11
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	1	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	— ⅛
41¼	26⅜	Celanese (1½g)	36	33⅜	32⅝	33	— ¼
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	115	115	115	Jun 10
48¼	36½	Celotex (.40g)	1	42	42	42	—1½
39¼	31	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Jun 11
12⅝	7⅛	Cent Fdy	8	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	Jun 11
41¾	18	Cent R R NJ	1	21	21	21	
24¾	12⅝	Cent Violeta Sug	2	13	12⅞	12⅞	Jun 4
14½	10	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	10	10	10	Jun 4
86⅜	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	4	66	64	65	—1½
23⅜	14½	Certain-teed	5	15⅛	14¾	14⅞	— ¼
63¼	35½	Champ Pap & F (1a)	10	62¼	61	62¼	Jun 11
18	16⅞	Checker Cab	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jun 4
68⅞	54⅞	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	7	57⅛	56⅜	56⅜	— ⅜
100	91	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97	97	97	Jun 1
90½	77	Ches Corp (3)	1	77½	77½	77½	Jun 11
4¾	2½	Chi & E Ill	1	3	3	3	Jun 9
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	2	8	8	8	Jun 11
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	4	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf	2	11½	11½	11½	
4	2⅛	Chi Gt West	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 8
18¼	12	Chi Gt West pf	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
7¼	4¼	Chi M St P & P pf	13	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
33	21	Chi Pneu T	4	24	24	24	— ¼
70½	54¼	Chi Pneu T pf (⅞k)	6	55	54¼	54¼	Jun 11
3⅝	2½	Chi Rk Is & P	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
8¾	5¼	C R I & P 6% pf	1	5	5	5	— ¼
10⅛	5⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	5	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
27½	16	Chi Yell Cab (2)	3	16	16	16	Jun 8
22½	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jun 11
15⅞	12⅝	Childs Co	8	12⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
135¼	106½	Chrysler (3½g)	63	107½	105	106½	—1½
21⅜	18⅝	City Ice & F (2)	10	18½	18	18⅜	— ¼

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	7	City Stores	2	7½	7⅜	7½	
40¼	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	3	37½	37½	37½	
44¾	35	Clev Graph Br (1½g)	3	41½	39½	39½	—2½
98⅜	78	Cluett Peab (3)	2	91	90	90	—1
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (3,	1	160	156	158	—3½
59	57	Coca-Cola A (2)	1	59	59	59	Jun 9
25¾	19½	Colg-Palm (½a)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
104½	102	Colg-Palm pf (6)	1	103	103	103	Jun 8
62¾	50	Coll & Alk (2a)	2	50¾	50	50	
51⅞	33	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
20⅞	11	Colum G&E (.20g)	33	11	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
108	83½	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	84½	83½	84½	+ ½
39½	30¾	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	4	30½	30	30	— ¾
46½	38½	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	43¾	43¾	43¾	Jun 10
125¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	2	118	118	118	Jun 11
69¼	58¾	Coml Credit (4)	3	60	59¾	59¾	— ¾
114	100	Coml Crd pf (4½)	1	103	103	103	
80¼	63½	Coml Inv Tr (4)	1	65	65	65	Jun 11
120	103⅞	Cm I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	106½	106½	106½	Jun 11
21¼	13½	Coml Solv (.60)	16	13¾	13½	13¾	— ¼
4½	2	Comwith & Sou	73	2½	2	2⅛	
75⅜	47¾	Com & Sou pf (3)	3	50¼	50	50	—3
19½	13¼	Conde Nast	1	14	14	14	— ⅜
45½	35¾	Congoleum-N (2)	4	37	36⅜	36⅜	Jun 9
19¼	14½	Congress Cig	1	14½	14½	14½	M'y 21
18⅞	11⅜	Consol Cigar	3	11¼	11⅛	11¼	Jun 11
13¼	8½	Con Coal	15	10¾	10¼	10¼	Jun 11
49⅞	33	Con Edis (1g)	17	33	32¾	33	
108	102½	Con Edis pf (5)	1	1023⅛	1023⅛	1023⅛	— ¼
5¾	3	Con Film	4	3½	-	3	Jun 11

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S. Issues Firm—Corporate Liens Irregular—Curb Lower

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Cattle and Hog Prices Up; Lamb Values Are Off

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Both hog and cattle values sagged early in the week, the former slightly and the latter materially, but at the close the market was again on the upgrade and prices ruled strong to shade higher for the period, having more than regained all of the early week's downturn.

Lamb values, on the other hand, closed generally lower, only spring lambs showing any firmness later.

Lower dressed fresh pork values on a slow and draggy market were the chief feature during the week in the live hog market, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

The late top on the hog market stood at $11.60, this in contrast to $10.25 paid at the peak during the corresponding period a year ago.

From these figures it will be seen that hogs are selling at present fully $1.25 higher than they were this time last year and although receipts are generally running smaller than at that time it probably will take either a further decrease in supplies or an improved fresh and cured wholesale pork trade to advance values much above their present position.

Good and choice hogs scaling 200-300 lbs. are now selling within a very narrow price spread with practically nothing at the close below $11.25 and only a moderate sprinkling of heavier butchers below $11. Sows arrived in proportionately larger numbers but light kinds met with a very satisfactory reception, killers substituting in instances light packing sows for big weight butchers.

Pressure was still in evidence on medium weight and weighty steers grading choice but all light steers and yearlings were wanted. Cows and heifers were exceptionally scarce and cheap. Steers and yearlings of all weights were also scarce.

Fat lambs topped for the week, at $13.25, but most of the spring lamb arrivals had to go at $12.50-$13. A spread of $9-$10 got the bulk of the clipped lamb crop recently turned yearlings. Most fat ewes at the close, due to scarcity, still sold at steady prices, shorn kinds largely $3-$4.50.

Public Ownership Of Nebraska Power Companies Sought

NEW YORK (AP)—Public ownership of existing power companies in Nebraska is the goal of negotiations now in progress between the three state power districts of that State and Wall Street financial interests.

Members of the Loup River Public Power District, of Columbus, Neb., have started home after conferring with Guy Myers, bankers' representative.

Mr. Myers said the negotiations were progressing satisfactorily, and have reached the stage where the companies whose lines and plants lie in the Loup River District have begun an accounting to arrive at a figure they consider mutually fair as a sale price to the Loup River District.

This figure will be based upon analysis of the facts contained in the statements of the companies concerned.

Further conferences two weeks from now will see the State body endeavor to get together on a price, based upon the cost of duplication of the private companies' equipment.

Meanwhile similar negotiations are under way between the eight or nine big utility companies of the State and the other two public power districts.

Market Opinions

Henry Clews & Co., New York—Carefully selected purchases on soft spots appear to be justified as the market of late has been taking doubtful news much better than for several weeks past. It is curious to note that even in quarters where bearishness for the moment appears to have the upper hand the feeling persists that for the long term higher prices are quite likely and that just as soon as the present dullness runs its course more active markets will be seen.

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—From the broad viewpoint, the position of the market remains unaltered, with the general level of prices still confined within the extended trading area of the past six weeks, the lower limits of which are being subjected to what should prove to be the last of a series of tests. Meanwhile, the market is fast using up the time which we felt should be allowed for the completion of a new base, in preparation for a sustained resumption of the uptrend.

Thomson & McKinnon, New York—Broadly speaking, the position of the stock market shows no significant change for the list remains well within the confines of a rather narrow trading range. However, despite the reluctance of buyers, which has been a principal contributor to the lower drift of prices the past few days, it would seem premature to conclude that the decisive ultimate break-out from this area is going to be downside. With the market's almost stoic indifference to adverse news, of which certainly there has been an abundance recently, we think it is not too much to hope that a change for the better in the labor situation might bring in its wake a quite smart, immediate reversal.

Studebaker's Sales up 16 Per Cent

NEW YORK—Studebaker Corp report sale of 8577 passenger cars and trucks in May, against 8709 in May, 1936. Five months' sales were 46,498 units, against 04,011 in like 1936 period, an increase of 16 per cent.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
2	3¼s '43-45	106.12	106.12	106.12
1	3¾s '46-56	109.30	109.30	109.30
1	3¾s '40-43 June	105.14	105.14	105.14
1	3¾s '41-43 Mch	106.11	106.11	106.11
5	3¼s '41	106.6	106.6	106.6
2	3¼s '46-46	106.8	106.8	106.8
1	3¼s '46-49	104.23	104.23	104.23
4	3sc '46-48	104.5	104.5	104.5
4	3s '51-55	102.24	102.24	102.24
10	2⅞s '55-60	100.17	100.15	100.17
1	2¾s '45-47	102.25	102.25	102.25
35	2¾s '56-59	99.17	99.16	99.16

Federal Farm Mortgage

4	3s '47	103.1	103.1	103.1
1	3s '49	102.14	102.14	102.14

Home Owners' Loan

8	3s A '52	102.1	102.1	102.1
6	2¾s '49	100.14	100.13	100.14

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
2	Am IG Chem 5½s '49	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
Am T&T 3¼s '66		98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1	Am T&T cv 4½s '39	105	105	105
10	Am T&T 3¼s '61	99½	99½	99½
4	Am T Fdr cv '50	140	140	140
5	Am WW&E 6s '75	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106	106	106
10	Arm Del 4s '55	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
10	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108½	108½	108½
3	AT&SF 4s '95	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1	A C Line 1st 4s '52	103	103	103
3	A C Line 5s '45	106	106	106
1	Atl & Dan 1st 4s'48	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
3	B&O rfg 6s '95	97½	97⅛	97⅛
3	B&O rfg 5s '95	84½	84¼	84¼
2	B&O 5s '96 F	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
5	B&O cv 4½s '60	73½	73½	73½
7	B&O 4s '48	106½	106½	106½
1	B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
14	Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	108	108	108
3	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103¾	103½	103½
9	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	95⅞	95¾	95¾
5	Bos&Me 4¾s JJ '61	79	79	79
5	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	100	100	100
4	BklyMnTr 4½s '66	87½	87½	87½
2	BklyUGas 5s '45	113½	113½	113½
4	BklyUGas 5s '50	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
8	BklyUGas 5s '57-B	106	105⅞	105⅞
6	BufR&P 4½s'57	85½	85½	85½
1	BurCR&No 5s '34 ct	20	20	20
1	BushTBldg 5s '60	63½	63⅜	63½
1	CanNat 5s '69JIy	115½	115½	115½
1	Can Nor 6½s '46	124½	124½	124½
1	Can Pac 5s '54	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2	Ca nPac 4½s '60	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
10	Can Pac 4s perp	95¼	95¼	95¼
10	Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	101¾	101¾	101¾
4	Cen Pac 5s '60	99	99	99
3	Cert td 5½s '46	77	77	77
6	C&O 3½s '96D	98	98	98
1	C&O 4½s '92	123	123	123
3	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	97¼	97¾	97¾
2	Chi&Alton 3s '49	51	51	51
2	Chi&EIll 5s '51	36¾	36¾	36¾
1	Chi&E Ill 5s '51 ct	36	36	36
1	ChicGtWest 4s '59	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
25	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	28⅛	28¼	28¼
49	CMSP&P adj5s 2000	8¾	8¾	8¾
28	Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	16½	16½	16½
3	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	24	24	24
2	Chi & NW4½s2037C	23½	23½	23½
2	CRI&P cv 5½s '60	10¾	10¾	10¾
2	CT Hte&SE rfg 5s '60	91½	91⅜	91½
16	Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	107⅝	107½	107⅝
1	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	102½	102½	102½
1	Childs Co 5s '43	84	84	84
5	Cin Gas&El 3¼s '66	100¼	100	100¼
30	CCC&StL 4½s '77	94⅛	94	94⅛
1	CCC&StL 4s 'SB	99¼	99¼	99¼
4	CCC&StL gen 4s '93	101¾	101	101
18	Clec UnTerm 5s'73	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
6	ClevIJnTerm4½s '77C	102¼	102	102
19	Col Ry P&L 4s '65	106½	106⅜	106½
5	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	101½	101½	101½
2	Con Coal 5s '60	64	64	64
11	Con Edis 3¼s '46	105¼	105¼	105¼
49	Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
49	Con Oil 3½s '51	100⅞	100½	100½
9	Consum Pow 3½s '70	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	100½	100	100
2	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	48	48	48
16	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	90⅝	90½	90⅝
15	D & R G 4s '36	31	30⅝	30⅝
2	D & R G West 5s '55	16	16	16
5	D & R G West 5s '78	24	23¾	23¾
13	Det Ed 4s '65	109½	109¼	109¼
2	Det Ed 3½s '66	103¼	103¼	103¼
3	El Auto Lite 4s '52	109½	109½	109½
2	Erie rfg 5s '67	78	77½	77½
6	Erie rfg 5s '75	78	78	78
11	Erie gen lien 4s '96	82½	82½	82½
1	Erie & Jer 6s '55	118	118	118
4	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101	101	101
4	Gen Mot Acpt 3s '46	102	102	102
3	Gen M Acpt 3¼'51	101½	101½	101½
24	Goodrich 4¼s '56	100½	100½	100½
3	Goodrich 6s '45	104¾	104¾	104¾
7	Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104¾	104½	104½
1	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	117¾	117¾	117¾
4	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	105	105	105
68	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	131	129⅝	*129⅝
41	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	110&	110⅜	110⅜
12	Gt Nor 3¾s'67	95¼	94⅞	94⅞
1	Harlem Riv P 4s '54	94	94	94
1	Hoe & Co 1st mtg 4s	89½	89½	89½
1	Hudson C 5s '62A	45	45	45
5	Hud & M rfg 5s '57	68½	68½	½68½
4	Hud & M inc 5s '57	25½	25⅜	25½
1	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	72½	72½	72½
5	IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	83¼	83¼	83¼
1	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	105½	105½	105½
16	Interb2RTr rfg 5s'66	63¾	63	63
2	Interlake Iron 4s '47	98	98	98
1	Int Agric 5s '42 st	101¼	101¼	101¼
11	Int Hydro El 6s '44	76¼	76	76⅛
59	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	89	88¼	89
34	Int T&T 4½s '52	72	72	72
11	Int T&T 4½s '52	72	72	72
11	Int T&T 5s '55	75½	75½	75½
2	Iowa Cen rf 4s '51	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1	K C South 5s '50	88¾	88¾	88¾
5	Kings Co Elev 4s '49	101½	101¼	101½
2	Kresge Found 4s '45	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5	Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
2	Leh Val Coal 5s '54	62	62	62
3	Leh Val Coal 5s '64	57½	57	57
5	Leh Val 4s 2003	58	57⅞	57⅞
8	Leh Val Term 5s '41	107	107	107
1	Liggett & M 5s '51	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞
9	Loews 3½s '46	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	91¼	91¼	91¼
11	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	92½	92½	92½
2	Manat Sug 7½s '42	57	57	57
4	Manhat Ry 4s '90	33½	33	33½
4	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	28¼	28¼	28¼
2	Market St R y7s '40	99⅞	99¾	99¾
1	McKes & Rob 5½s '50	103½	103½	103½
3	Met Ed 4½s '68	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1	Midland RRNJ 5s '40	54	54	54
5	Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1	MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	18	18	18
1	MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	25	25	25
3	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	23	23	23
2	M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	76¼	76	76
1	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	96⅞	86⅞	86⅞
1	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
3	Mo Pac 5½s '49	14	14	14
17	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	38⅛	38	38
1	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	38	38	38
1	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	38	38	38
12	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	18	17¾	17¾
1	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	38	38	38
2	Mohawk &2Mal 4s '91	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
1	Mor & Essex 5s '55	96	96	96
2	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	86¼	86	86¼
16	Namn & Son 6s '43	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
10	Nat Dairy 5½s 51	103¼	103½	103½
1	Nati Steel 4s '65	105¾	105⅜	105¾
7	NC T & M 5½s '54	53½	53½	53½
19	NYC rfg 5s 2013	97¼	97⅛	97⅛
5	NYC cn 4s '98	97½	97½	97½
51	NYC 3¼s '52	108⅛	108	108
2	NYC 3½s '46	102	102	102
6	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	89¼	89¼	89¼
2	NYC&HR 3½s'97	96¾	96¾	96¾
1	NYC L S 3½s '98	91½	91½	91½
1	NYC&SL 5½s '74 A	98½	98½	98½
7	NYC&SL 4½s '78	87	87	87
1	NY Dock Co 5s '38	57¼	57¼	57¼
6	NYL&W 4s '73 A	98	98	98
2	NYN&H 4½s '67	41½	41½	41½
2	NYNH&H Con 4s '54	38½	38½	38½
8	NYO&W rfg 4s '92	23¼	23¼	23¼
9	NY Steam 6s '47	103	103	103
2	NY Steam 5s '56	99	98⅞	99
2	NY Steam 5s '51	99	99	99
3	NY Tel 4½s '39	107¼	107	107
13	NYW&Bost 4½s 46	14	13¾	13¾
2	Niagara Sh 5½s '50	101½	101½	101½
1	Norfolk & Sou 5s '41	80	80	80
5	Norf Son 5s '61 ct	27½	27	27
3	Nor Am Co 5s '61	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '63 C	102½	102½	102½
12	Nor Pac 6s 2047	111½	111½	111¼
5	NorPac 5s 2047D	102¾	102¾	102¾
10	NorPac 4s '97	103¾	105⅝	105¾
1	NorPac 4s 2047	75	75	75
2	Nor RR Cal 5s '38	104¾	104¾	104¾
13	OhioRd 4s '65	105¼	105¼	105¼
9	OtisStl 4½s '62	91¾	91½	91½
2	PasGs&E 3½s '65	99	99	99
5	PasG&E 4s '64	107	106⅞	106⅞
23	ParaPict 6s '55	100	100	100
7	ParaPict 3¾s '47	90	90	90
4	ParkLex 6½s '53ct	49¼	49¼	49¼
1	PennDix 6s '41A	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
21	PenP&Lt 4½s'81	100⅞	100½	100⅝
4	PenCo 4s '52E	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	PenRR gen 5s '68	117¾	117¾	117¾
2	PenRR gen 4½s'65	112	112	112
6	PenRR gen 4¼s '81	107½	107½	107½
1	PenRR 4¼s '84E	107¾	107¾	107¾
4	PenRR 4½s deb '70	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5	PenRR 3¾s'70	99¼	99	99¼
25	PenRR 3¼s '52	108⅛	108	108
5	PereMarq 4½s '80	94½	94½	94½
95	PhelDodge3½s '52 wi	108¼	107¾	107¾
7	PhilaCo 5s'67	97	96¾	96⅞
9	PhilElec3½s'67	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	PhReadC&I 5s'73	28½	26½	28½
4	PhilInspineRy 4s '37	20¼	20¼	20¼
1	PhilRapTr 5s'57	107¼	107¼	107¼
3	PCC&SL 4¼s'40A	100¼	100¼	100¼
3	PortlGenE 4¼s'60	55¾	55¼	55¾
5	PortoRiATobSc'42	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
9	PostalTel-C 5s '53	25	25	25
1	PostalTel-C 5s '66	100½	100½	100½
9	PressedSteC 5s '51	95½	95	95
99	PurOil4¼s'50 ww	112⅞	112¼	112¼
5	PurOil4¼s'50 ww drawn	110¾	110	110
3	Ready 4½s'47A	106½	106	106
2	RemRand4½s'56	107½	107½	107⅜
1	RemRand4½s'56	155	155	155
9	Rutland 1st 4½s'41	25½	25½	25½
1	SaguenPaP 4½s'66	101¾	101¾	101¾
7	StJosRyLH&P 5s'37	99	98½	99
3	StLIM&S 4s P&G '33	79½	79½	79½
1	StL SF 4½s '78	23¼	23¼	23¼
10	StL SW 5s '52	50½	50¼	50¼
4	StP&KS StL 4½s '41	19	19	19
11	Seab AL cn 6s '45	16½	16½	16½
1	Sea AL 6s '45 ct	15½	15½	15½
4	Shell Un 3¼s '51	99	99	99
1	So Bell T&T 5s '41	105½	105½	105½
7	Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	99¼	99¼	99¼
4	Sou Pac 4½s '81	88½	88½	88½
2	So Pac 4½s '69	89¼	89¼	89¼
1	So Pac rfg 4s '55	105½	105½	105½
1	So Pac cit 4s '49	95	95	95
15	So Pac 3¾s '46	100⅛	100	100⅛
1	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	95	95	95
1	South Ry gen 6s '56	97	97	97
3	South Ry gen 4s '56	77¾	77¾	77¾
1	Spokane Int 5s '55	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
2	Staley Mfg 4s '46	104½	104½	104½
6	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
7	Studebaker 6s cv '45	111½	109⅜	109⅛
1	Swift & Co 3¼s '50	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	103¾	103¾	103¾
7	Third Av aj 5s '60	21⅛	21	21⅛
20	Third Av 4s '60	49	48	48
14	Tidew Asso O 3½s '52	100½	100¼	100¼
5	Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	109½	109½	109½
3	Union Pac 3½s '70	97⅛	97	97
4	Union Pac rfg 4s 2008	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
4	Unit Bis Am 5s '60	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
7	Unit Drug 5s '53	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
5	US Rub 5s '47	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
15	Utah P&L 5s '44	100¼	99⅞	99⅞
4	Util P&L 5½s '47	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
10	Util P&L 5s '59	49½	49½	49½
3	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	105	104¾	104¾
1	Walwrth 6s '55	96	96	96
7	Walwrth 4s '55	79	78¾	78¾
18	Warner Bros 6s '39	95	94½	94½
1	West Pen P 5s '62E	119	119	119
15	West Md 4s '52	103¾	103¼	103½
4	West Un 5s '38	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Western Un 5s '51	101	101	101
5	Western Un 5s 50	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛
3	West Shore 4s 2361	92¼	92¼	92¼
1	Wheel Stl 4½s '662	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
9	Youngst S&T 4s '61	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
2	Youngst S&T 3½s '51	132½	132½	132½

Foreign Bonds

5	Argentine 4s '72	91½	91½	91½
5	Argentine 4½s '71	101¼	101¼	101¼
3	Arg 6s '59 May	101 10-32	101 10-32	101 10-32
5	Arg 6s 1961 Feb	100 17-32	100 17-32	100 17-32
10	Australia 4½s '56	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
10	Brazil 6½s 26-27	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
3	Brazil 6½s '27-57	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
4	Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
2	Brisbane 5s '57	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1	Buenos A 6½s '55	102¼	102¼	102¼
4	Buen A 4½s '43&s '77	79¾	79¾	79¾
1	Buenos A 6s '61 st	88	88	88
10	Canada 3¼s '61	99½	99¼	99¼
4	Canada 3s '67	93¼	93¼	93¼
10	Canada 2¼s '44	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1	Chile 6s '61 Feb	21	21	21
1	Chile 6s '61 Sept	21	21	21
2	Chile 6s '62	21	21	21
2	Chile 6s '63	21	21	21
1	Chilean Mun 7s '60	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
8	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	28⅛	28	28
10	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	28⅛	28	28
11	Colom Mt Bk 7s '46	23	23	23
5	Copenhag 5s '52	100	100	100
35	Copenhag 4½s '53	97	97	97
29	Cuba 5½s '45	61	60¾	61
3	Denmark 5½s '55	101⅜	101⅜	101½
3	Fram I Dev 7½s '42	108½	108½	108½
16	Ger Gov Intl 5½s '65	28½	28½	28½
2	Ger Govt 5½s '65 unst	32½	32½	32½
1	Haiti 6s '52	99½	99½	99½
1	Helsingfors 6½s '60	105	105	105
9	Italy 7s 1951	87½	87¾	87½
1	Japan 6½s '54	99¾	99¾	99¾
17	Japan 5½s '65	89	89	89
1	Kreuger & T 5s '59 ct	50	50	50
7	Mex Irr 4½s '43 asd	5⅛	5	5⅛
1	N Sou Wales 5s '57	103¼	103¼	103¼
6	N Sou Wales 5c '58	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5	Nord Ry 6½s '50	104	104	104
4	Norway 4s '63	98¼	98	98
2	Peru 1st 6s '60	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
1	Prussia 6s '52	22½	22½	22½
2	Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	25¼	25¼	25¼
1	Rome 6½s '62	64	64	64
5	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	80½	80½	80½
1	Yokohama 6s '61	85	85	85

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today 2,124,000, previous day, 7,367,000; week ago, 4,363,000; year ago, 3,986,000; two years ago, 6,084,000; Jan. 1 to date, 1,597,689,000; year ago, 1,674,017,000; two years ago, 1,546,671,000.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	riod	able	Record
Cen Me Pw 7% pf	$1.75	July	1	June 10
Do 6% pf	$1.50	July	1	June 10
Do $6 pf	$1.50	July	1	June 10
U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co 7% pf	$3.50 Extra	July	1	June 9
Allied Kid	75c	June	26	June 21
Day Trust Co (Boston, Mass.	50c	June	30	June 15
Family Loan Soc	25c	June	28	June 12
Do $3.50 ptc pf 37½c		July	1	June 12
Hill Diesel Engine	2c	July	1	June 12
West Point Mfg	$1	July	1	June 15
Initial				
Brink's, Inc	$1.25	June	25	June 18
Chi Pneu Tool pf	75c	Q July	1	June 24
Eaton & Howard Man Fund, B	22c	June	25	June 12
Torring Co (new)	70c	June	25	June 18
Resumed				
Tenn Central Ry pf	$7	June	15	June 5
Irregular				
Great So Lumber	$1.50	June	2	May 25
Miss Port Cem	50c	June	30	June 19
Increase				
Intercolonial Coal	$3	S July	2	June 22
Sayers-Scovil Co	$1.50	July	1	June 21
Regular				
Amer Auto Insur Co (St Louis, Mo)	25c	Q June	15	June 1
Amer Hard Rubber Co 8% cum pf	$2	June	30	June 11
Am Maize Pr pf	$1.75	Q June	30	June 16
Baldwin Rub Co	12½c	July	20	July 15
Bank of Yorktown	50c	July	1	June 19
Bridgeport Gas Lt	50c	Q June	30	June 16
Belding-Hemingw	25c	July	31	June 21
Can Wallpaper, A	$1	July	6	June 29
Do B	$1	July	6	June 29
Cent Aguirre As	37½c	Q July	1	June 22
Central & Me Pwr 6% pf	$1.50	July	1	June 10
Do $6 pf	$1.50	July	1	June 10
Do 7% pf	$1.75	July	1	June 10
Chi Mill & Lumber A	$1.50	July	1	June 15
Do C	$1.50	July	1	June 15
Chicago Title & Tr (Chicago, Ill)	$1.50	Q July	1	June 19
Claude Neon Elec	25c	Q July	1	June 21
Coleman Lamp & S	25c	July	15	June 30
Conn Gen Life Ins	20c	July	1	June 19
Continental Bak pf	$2	Q July	1	June 21
Day Trust (Boston, Mass.)	$1.50	S June	30	June 15
Eaton & Howard Mgt Fund, "A-1"	22c	June	25	June 12
Do B	22c	June	25	June 12
Do F	12c	June	25	June 12
Family Loan Soc	25c	Q July	1	June 12
Do $3.50 ptc pf	87½c	Q July	1	June 12
Gair (Robt) $3 pf	75c	Q June	30	June 22
Gen Tire & R pf	$1.50	Q June	30	June 18
Gilbert (A C) pf	87½c	Q July	1	June 23
Globe Disc & Fin 7% pf		Q June	15	June 1
Greenville Tr (R I)	80c	S July	1	June 25
Hill Diesel Engine	1c	Q July	1	June 7
Hilton-Davis Chem do pf	25c	Q July	1	June 19
Holly Development	37½c	Q July	1	June 19
Horn & Hard Bak	1c	Q June	30	June 15
Ingle Pneu Tool	$1.50	Q July	1	June 21
Knapp Monpf	62½c	Q July	1	June 21
Lisk Mfg	68¾c	Q July	1	June 21
Nev-Cal Elec pf	$1	June	30	June 21
Noblitt-Spks Indus	$1.75	Q Aug.	2	June 30
Northwest Yeast	50c	Q June	30	June 21
P Doico PwrLtd7% pf	$1	June 15	June 11
Root Petrol cv pf	$1.75	Q July	25	June 15
Sayers-Scov 6% pf	30c	Q July	1	June 19
Terry St Turbine	$1.50	Q July	1	June 19
Wells Fargo B&U Tr (S F)	$2	June 15	June 8
West Point Mfg	$3.25	Q July	1	June 22
Western Mass Co	$1.50	Q July	1	June

Role of Press in World Peace Stressed in London Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"The future of international good will lies with journalism, and public opinion must be directed by people with the poise of judgment which a university education can give." This is the view of Mr. Tom Clarke, Director of Practical Journalism at London University, where a "Five Years Plan" in journalism teaching was recently initiated.

Mr. Clarke has had unique experience as a journalist. He was for many years in close contact with the English newspaper magnate, Lord Northcliffe. He has traveled all over the world, and has made a special study of newspaper methods in America.

He says that American universities, which have taught journalism for many years, are showing great interest in his experiment at London.

Mr. Clarke undertook the reorganization of the London course on resigning his editorship of the London News Chronicle.

Already the course has attracted students from many parts of Europe, from Switzerland, Holland, Lithuania, Esthonia, Norway, and from India.

The peculiar value of the course is that it combines practical newspaper instruction with the cultural background of an English university education.

Mr. Clarke emphasizes the practical nature of his instruction. He does not give theoretical lectures on interviewing but sends his students out to interview somebody.

This is what he tells students the day they join the course:

"You must consider that today you have become junior reporters on a newspaper that is going to press tonight. I am going to give you very little theory. This is practical journalism and you will learn by doing—by doing things you would have to to do on a newspaper—and doing them in the same way as you would have to do them on a newspaper: accurately, objectively, speedily. . . Now, what is your shorthand speed?"

The work of students is related as nearly as possible to the events of the day. Therefore much use is made of the copy sent in by the news agencies. A number of experts are invited to lecture on their own subjects, such as advertising, feature journalism and foreign work.

The Journalism Room is at King's College, only a few yards from Fleet Street, the center of England's newpaper world. In that room Mr. Clarke strives to reproduce the atmosphere of a newspaper office. In his own words, he endeavors to "capture something of what I like to call newspaper character: a mixture of enthusiasm, loyalty, judgment, high personal standards, and a sense of the responsibility the journalist owes to the public."

On the academic side, the Five Years Plan includes a course of study of the modern world. The student learns to write English, "the terse, straightforward English of Bunyan and the Bible," in Mr. Clarke's words. And he studies the principles of criticism, history of the modern world, the social and economic structure of today and modern English literature. And he can choose between a modern language, philosophy and psychology. English literature before 1850 or art history.

The journalism course at London University had an unusual origin. After the world war the British Government was anxious to find employment for young ex-officers whose education had been interrupted.

At the same time progressive people at London University and in the press were realizing that journalism was requirng the best ability, if it were to keep abreast with a more discriminating public opinion.

Therefore th. London course was founded, largely owing to the energy and drive of one man, Mr. F. Peaker, then president of the Institute of Journalists.

Stop Watch Checks City Speeder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Motorists who endanger lives by speeding on the streets of Kansas City, Mo., are facing a new check in the police department's campaign to establish an outstanding safety record this year.

The method is effective, for there is no warning "chug-chug" of a patrolman's motorcycle or glimpse of a police car in the rear vision mirror to tell the driver he is being timed. Moreover, the check is made over a short course, and is mathematically accurate.

A patrolman is concealed in a sunken driveway or a clump of bushes, with a portable radio transmitting and receiving set. Down the street 770 feet is another policeman, similarly equipped. If a car approaches at a speed that appears excessive, the first patrolman describes it briefly:

"Blue Ford sedan, four-door, 1936."

As the car passes his station, he says "Check." The second patrolman presses a stop watch.

If the car passes the second station within 14 seconds, the motorist is exceeding the 35-mile-an-hour speed limit. A waiting motorcycle patrolman is sent in pursuit, and the careless motorist "tells it to the judge."

In the short time it has been tried, the new method has resulted in numerous arrests and a noticeable decrease in the pace of traffic. It is especially valuable to restrain the driver who would "fudge" just a little. Arrests are made for a speed of 40 miles an hour, where motorcycle patrolmen seldom have bothered to take in motorists traveling less than 45.

Recognizing that the new method is intended to restrain and educate impatient drivers, Judge Thomas V. Holland of the city court has been lenient in sentencing the early offenders. The plan is part of a program, which includes an inter-district police contest, designed to each motorists proper driving methods and respect for the traffic laws. The city hopes to establish a good safety record this year, as it will be host to the convention of the National Safety Council in the fall. Last year Kansas City won first place in traffic safety among cities of 250,000 to 500,000 population

Van Zeeland on Way To U. S. for Degree And Roosevelt Call

BRUSSELS, June 11 (AP)—Premier Paul van Zeeland headed today toward the United States to discuss international trade with President Roosevelt. While in the United States the Belgian visitor is to receive a degree from Princeton University.

Belgium newspapers are emphasizing the honor conferred on Dr. van Zeeland by Mr. Roosevelt's invitation for the Premier to call on him while he is in America.

Since April the Premier has been busy in a task given him by France and Great Britain—to organize an international inquiry aimed at obtaining a general reduction of tariffs, quotas, and other barriers against international trade.

Since accepting the task of sounding out the world on these questions, he has seen a number of important government officials, including Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Germany's Minister of Economics.

Dr. van Zeeland is expected to lay his findings before President Roosevelt, but, he has promised, if he feels that international understanding on these questions is still far in the future, he will say so without hesitation.

Soviets to Enter Television Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Soviet Government has placed an order with Scophony Ltd. of London for a complete installation of transmitting and receiving apparatus for television, the Monitor learns. This is to be set up in Moscow and will provide the first television to be seen in Soviet Russia.

It is of interest that the Scophony system should have been selected as this has not yet appeared on the British market, but demonstrations of it from time to time during the last two years have given a very favorable impression.

The system is optico-mechanical as compared with electrical systems using a cathode-ray tube. Scophony is thus able to give a picture 24 by 22 inches for the home receiver, or about four times the size of the picture now shown by other British television receivers, and this with equally good modulation and definition.

Saskatchewan Trade To Assist in Plans On Drought-Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask. — Far-reaching plans for an extension of drought-control projects throughout western Canada were made at a conference of Federal and Provincial Government officials with representatives of the railways, mortgage companies and big land companies here recently.

J. G. Gardiner, Federal Minister of Agriculture, was chairman of the meeting, which laid fresh plans to cope with drought on the prairies. First problem, Mr. Gardiner declared, was to obtain adequate information on the agricultural situation before deciding to depopulate any area.

Immediately after the conference, plans were announced for construction of new dam projects in southern Manitoba. Executive committees are now at work preparing reports on soil conditions in the different soil divisions of the Province. Farming may be stopped in some sections to check soil drifting.

Mr. Gardiner in an address emphasized the importance of agriculture in Canada, saying 50 per cent of all Canadians were directly or indirectly employed in this one industry.

New Farm Tenant Plan Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

and machines on all acres. He says this would be made easier if the tenant farms were larger to facilitate the use of improved farming methods and to keep the tenant's time more fully occupied, and if provision were made for wage labor to assist tenant families during periods when the family labor is insufficient to hoe and pick the cotton.

Under the present setup, the planter himself is on none too sound financial organization. He pays a relatively high rate of interest for borrowed money and gets a low return on his investment. The study shows that the interest on mortgages and current debts require 27.1 per cent of their net cash income.

For the benefit of the tenant and of the planter, the present method of leasing plantations should be revised. At present, it is nothing more than a verbal agreement and terminable at the end of the year by either party. This method brings about a constant shifting of tenant families which is detrimental to both.

Dr. Blalock says that since the landlord is interested in the conservation of land, farm improvements and stable labor supply, he would be benefited by longer term contracts and other provisions that would minimize the present tendency for tenants to move from farm to farm.

From the tenant's point of view, he declares, the agreements should include reimbursement for all permanent improvements made on land and buildings and for other efforts of permanent or long-time value to the landlord. If the plantation as now organized and operated is to continue, these and possibly other changes for the benefit of the land and labor will be necessary.

Reich to Expand Power Resources In Bavarian Alps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUNICH, Ger.—A power station is to be built by Germany in the Bavarian Alps, some 40 miles east of Lake Constance, to meet the need of industry for cheap power.

While in the Alpine regions south of Munich the natural water power of the country has been exploited during the last 20 years to an extent which allows the elimination of steam engines from the South German railways, the country to the west of the Bavarian capital had no fair share in this development.

Will Restore Lakes

The absence of good coal in Bavaria was a hardship for the southwestern provinces of Bavaria, which are highly industrialized and have to pay heavier transport costs from the North German coal mines than any other province in Germany.

As everywhere on the fringe of the Alps the receding glaciers in this part left post-glacial lakes, many of which have dried up. About 3500 acres of land once formed the bottom of two lakes, the waters of which descended in swift streams to the River Iller, the first Alpine tributary of the River Danube.

Through the erection of comparatively small dams, the prehistoric lakes will be re-established and with the difference of level between the lakes and the river bed it is calculated that enough electricity can be generated to solve the coal and power problem of the whole area.

Jobs for Labor Corps

It is estimated that the cost per kilowatt will be 1.5 pfennig, or a little over half a cent. The building of the dams and the power stations would require 1,500,000 shifts and cost 19,000,000 marks. As a large part of the labor involved consists in moving soil, the National Socialist labor corps can be given employment on a large scale.

No less satisfactory than the economic aspect of the scheme is the aesthetic one. The lakes which will lie to the north and west of the Grünten Mountain will enhance the natural beauty of the countryside and add to the attractions for the tourists who come along the new Alpine highway which is being laid out from Lindau on Lake Constance to Berchtesgaden, Adolf Hitler's mountain retreat.

Adelaide News Item Gets Home Offers For Dog and Pups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—A most impressive incident showing the spontaneous love of animals in this community has been recorded. The afternoon press published a paragraph relating that an abandoned Alsatian dog with her six puppies had been found under a hedge in the city plantations. The authorities gave the puppies 24 hours to live unless homes were found for them. Within an hour of publication telephone calls began at the office of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which had made an appeal to the public.

Eventually 40 homes were offered and the Society had to choose seven of them. Miss Ruth Robyns, secretary of the society, said she had been amazed at the response because the registration fee for an Alsatian had been increased recently to £2, compared with 5/- for a dog of any other breed. This had been due to the numerous protests from city and country that there was an element of danger in the breed. Stockowners had asserted that Alsatians were a menace to stock.

After being placed in a dog's boarding house for some weeks until the puppies were able to support themselves, the little family was divided among six good homes, one remaining with the mother which is now very happy in a beautiful residence at the foothills.

Chicago Moves Against Window-Smashing Racket

CHICAGO, June 12 (AP)—A swift drive against a window-smashing racket brought 20 men and three women to the state's attorney's office for questioning yesterday.

The campaign is aimed at a ring held responsible for approximately $500,000 damage here in the last two years. "This is a gigantic racket and has resulted in a veritable glass trust being set up in Chicago," Wilbert Crowley, assistant prosecutor, commented. "It has many ramifications involving hoodlums, crooked insurance men and glass manufacturers."

'Huck' Finn's Pal

International

Tommy Kelly

12-Year-Old Bronx Youngster, Son of a Family on Relief, Chosen From 25,000 Other Boys to Play the Title Part in a New Film Version of Mark Twain's "Adventures of Tom Sawyer"

Northwesterners Vie for Honors In Log-Sawing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONGVIEW, Wash.—There was a contest in this district recently between three log-sawing champions. Myron Higbee of Idaho, top bucker of the pine country, Ray Shull of the California redwoods, and Paul Searles, the winner and champion bucker of the Douglas firs of this State. Searles sawed a 34-inch redwood log in two minutes and 45 seconds. Such a redwood log, sawed in such a contest, guarded the opening of the Golden Gate Bridge at its dedication on May 28.

Referring to contests of this nature a bulletin of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association recently said: "The Pacific Northwest has as much regional pride at stake as Iowa had in the corn-husker they sent to Ohio last fall."

Contests growing out of the lumber industry have long been featured in this city, home of the largest lumber mill in the world and center of logging. These contests are more and more becoming the attraction of every Northwest picnic and fair and afford particularly graphic exhibitions of skill in feats of log rolling, topping of spar trees, falling trees from spring boards and bucking logs.

In bucking logs skill is shown in the steady push and pull of the saw. The lesser man saws frantically and loses out.

Palazzo Strozzi Brings $200,000 As Tourist Center

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, Italy — Negotiations have now been concluded for the purchase by the Italian National Insurance Institution (Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni) of the magnificent Palazzo Strozzi, the majestic building which rises from the Via Tornabuoni in Florence and arrests the attention and arouses so much admiration from visitors to the city.

The Palace is to be adapted, as a center for the Azienda di Turismo, or Tourist Organization, becoming in this way a place of assemblage and a center of information.

The plans comprise not merely the usual facilities and conveniences for tourists but also the establishment of a permanent exhibition and center of national handicrafts, thus enabling visitors to see and secure examples of the characteristic arts and crafts of all the regions of Italy.

A cinema in which the films of different nations are to be represented, spoken in the original language, also enters into the project.

Built by the merchant, Filippo Strozzi, in the fifteenth century, the foundation stone of the building was laid in 1489. The works were carried on according to the design and under the direction of Benedetto da Maiano and, after his passing, by Simone del Pollojolo, known as 'il Cronaca." The palace was long adorned with the world-famous corner lanterns of wrought iron, the work of Niccolo Grosso, known as "il Caparra."

The palace, after remaining for centuries in the possession of the Strozzi family, has now been sold by the present Prince Strozzi for a sum stated to be 4,000,000 lire (or about $200,000) and will henceforward, like so many great houses of the old nobility in all lands, serve fresh purposes.

Brewery Union Refuses To Pay A. F. of L. Levy

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 12 (AP)—The executive council of the International Brewery Workers Union today was the first American Federation of Labor affiliate to refuse to pay an extra dues assessment to the A. F. of L "war chest" to fight John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization.

The council voted to refuse payment of the 1 cent a month assessment until, Joseph Obergfell said, the A. F. of L. restores jurisdiction over beer truck drivers to the union. Dues would amount to $480 a month. The assessment is not binding, since it was approved by high A. F. of L. leaders and not by a national convention.

New Wool Board To Develop Use And Boost Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—It was hoped that other wool producing countries such as Uruguay and Argentina would join the international Wool Publicity and Research Secretariat, Dr. I. Clunies Ross, recently appointed Australian representative, said here before leaving for London headquarters.

Dr. Ross said the principal object of the new organization was to promote closer understanding between wool producers and manufacturers in consuming countries.

The London committee would ascertain what the manufacturer required and to what extent the producer could satisfy him. Manufacturing processes would be studied and methods evolved by which producing countries could encourage the development of new uses for wool as well as removing disadvantages it might suffer in comparison with artificial fibers.

"We shall try to provide the wool industry with a research organization as efficient as those we know to be working for other industries," Dr. Ross said. "The cotton and staple fiber industries have devoted considerable attention to research, and the wool industry should benefit by the same assistance."

There was no suggestion of entering into open opposition to the substitute industries. Publicity would deal with the merits of wool and not the deficiencies of substitutes. It was planned to co-operate with certain textile industries to increase their use of wool, and contributing Empire wool boards had empowered the secretariat to seek the help of different Government departments.

Wage-Hour Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

automatically bar it from collective bargaining and the right to strike. Industry calls the proposal Fascism. The section carries the qualification that it shall only be invoked where there is an "inadequacy or ineffectiveness of the facilities for collective bargaining" and where the low wages paid threaten "to undermine a fair labor standard maintained by others."

A test of sentiment of Congress shows the votes to enact a wage-hour bill, but a desire for drastic revision of the pending measure.

Example of Testimony

An example of the type of testimony the committee is getting from conservative employers was provided at the conclusion of hearings for this week late yesterday by John E. Edgerton, Memphis, Tenn., textile manufacturer, a former president of the National Association of Manufacturers and now president of the Southern States Industrial Council.

The witness roused Republican as well as Democratic members of the committee to sarcasm and the audience to gales of laughter when he testified that he considered $11 a week a fair and reasonable minimum wage, that during the depression he "allowed" a number of grandmothers and mothers to work for $6 a week "as a humane thing," and that he considered the church and not the pay envelope the proper medium for "social welfare stuff."

Asked how a family could live on less than $16 a week, he said:

"I've never studied these social problems except in my church connections."

Basis of Wage Scale

Goaded by questions and the attitude of the audience Mr. Edgerton at one point declared that "there are a thousand things a man could do on $16 a week." Pressed to name some of them he replied:

"Why, I've never thought of paying men on a basis of what they need. I don't inquire into what they want I pay men for efficiency. Personally I attend to all those other things, social welfare stuff in my church work."

At this point the audience broke into its loudest burst of laughter. Mr. Edgerton glared at them and continued:

"Of course, some people don't know about that sort of thing, church work and so forth. But that's the feeling side of life, church contributions and church business."

Representative Richard J. Welch (R) of California inquired: "How much of a church contribution can a man make on a $16 a week salary?"

Mr. Edgerton refused to make any reply.

'Last Frontier' Is Expedition's Goal

BERKELEY, Calif., June 12 (AP)—America's last frontier, the mysteriously Navajo country of Arizona and Utah, said to hold the secret of a vanished race, will be the objective of a scientific expedition, sponsored by the American Exploration Society, starting from New York and Berkeley June 19.

Sixty scientists will set out under the general direction of Ansel F. Hall for the fifth consecutive season to explore 2000 square miles of almost unknown territory.

"Scouting parties of the expedition will search for ruins and other evidences of the life of peoples who vanished many centuries ago," Mr. Hall said.

One project will be research in deep canyons of the San Juan river, a long and little known tributary of the Colorado. To reach that site, Mr. Hall said, the men must make a hazardous 200-mile passage down the river in small boats.

Mr. Hall said Prof. Charles del Norte Winning of New York University would continue as field director.

RA Buys 1988 Acres

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., June 12—The Federal Government purchased 1988 acres of land in Virginia during May for the use of the Resettlement Administration, E. Leigh Stevens of the National Emergency Council reported. As of June 1 total RA purchase in Virginia were 37,877 acres, at a cost of $501,941, he said.

Roumania and Its New Deal: Credits for Peasant Crops Planned Under Close Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST — Parliament here has just passed a number of laws designed to increase the control of the State over Roumania's economic life. They will allow the Government to interfere in many activities and to exert a determinative influence upon future economic development. For that reason they have been called a "New Deal."

The Government says the plan will create a new era for the people; the opposition asserts that, on the contrary, it will enable members of the present governmental party, the Liberals, to take more wealth from the people. The Government says the "New Deal" will dam capitalism and bring prosperity to the masses; the opposition protests that it will indeed dam capitalism, but in such a way as to make all profits flow into Liberal pockets.

In any case, this new, "directed economy" affects finances, agriculture, industry and commerce. There are three fundamental laws, one regulating banking, one encouraging agriculture and a third co-ordinating industry with agriculture.

The first law enables the National Bank to control the private ones, not by direct interference but through the release of credit. Roumania has a very large foreign trade, and the main activity of many banks is transactions in foreign courrency. The banks help Roumanian merchants to buy and sell.

Stringent Regulations

But to buy or sell, the merchants and the banks must conform to very stringent regulations relative to foreign currencies and credits. According to the new law, the state bank will grant no import or export credits or currencies to banks that are not on an absolutely sound basis. But without such credits, all of which must come through the state banks, the private banks would be deprived of business.

Roumania's financial activity centers about foreign trade. But one cannot sell a barrel of oil or buy a razor blade without the approval of the State Bank. The double stream of trade flows through its portals. So as a result of the new law, all banks will be compelled to conform to its dictates.

Roumania's villagers, although for the most part possessing the land they work, produce less than the agriculturists in other countries. This means that exceedingly rich fields here are poorly tended. A German gets from his meager soil and a Dane from his badly worn ground far more than a Roumanian from the marvelous black earth of the lower Danube. Roumania's wealth is going to waste. So the state is working out a new system for improving agriculture.

Credits for Peasants

The peasants will receive credit for marketing their crops as well as for procuring implements, seeds, and fertilizers, and will be directed how to tend their fields. They will be told what to raise, how to raise it, and what to do with it. Agriculture will be regulated. Corn will be planted in corn-bearing soil, tended in the way best suited for corn production and utilized in a way to get the most out of corn. It may be turned into commercial alcohol, into bacon, into eggs, into mamaliga (corn meal), or it may be sold abroad.

And here comes the third law, which links up industry with agriculture, factories with fields. As far as possible all the products of Roumanian soil, that are capable of being profitably worked over, must be worked over in Roumania. This system has already been applied to sugar beets and will now be extended to other crops. The prices the peasants are to receive will be fixed, as well as the prices the factories are to charge for the finished products. If well carried out this would mean a triple gain: the peasants would produce more, Roumanian laborers would be given work in the new factories, and the finished products would sell for more than the raw material now does. Grain in the form of eggs, bacon or macaroni is worth more than in the bare kernel.

How well this system will succeed one cannot predict. So far state monopolies in the Balkans have not proved very helpful to either the producer or the consumer. Sugar here is exorbitantly priced and the peasants are meagerly paid for their beets.

Trailers Give Students Lift On Road to Higher Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EMPORIA, Kan.—The road to higher education is being traversed in homemade trailers at Kansas State Teachers College here, where the collegiate flivver is giving way to the newer two-wheeled vehicle. Three students living in trailers near the campus this year have found them both comfortable and economical.

When Luther Kepler, a junior, discovered that a room at his fraternity house was too expensive last year, he built himself a neat little trailer, 6½ feet wide by 12 feet long, fitted it up with a wardrobe closet, cupboards, drawers, a bookcase, shelves providing table space, chairs, a commodious bed, and settled down to housekeeping.

He pays the owner of a service station across the street from the school one dollar a month for the privilege of parking. Most of his meals he cooks himself. The room is heated by a stove such as Admiral Byrd used at the South Pole. Four windows hung with dainty net curtains provide plenty of light during the daytime, and electricity is measured through a private meter.

Total Cost $150

When winter came Mr. Kepler removed the wheels of the trailer and banked up earth around the base to add to the warmth. The walls, which are made of wallboard nailed to up-and-down studdings, are double sealed with a thick blanket of insulation. The total cost he estimates at $150.

In entertaining his fraternity brothers, Mr. Kepler's style is not cramped in the least. Usually six or eight boys at a time crowd into the tiny room to strum the guitar and devour doughnuts, but there is always room for one more.

Mr. Kepler is supervisor of the state carpenter shop at the college. He expects to receive a degree of bachelor of science next year. During the summer he takes the trailer down to the oil fields near El Dorado, where he is employed in the Skelly refinery, and there resumes housekeeping in his bachelor quarters.

Girls Share Trailer

Two girls, Miss Myrtle Henderson, a senior, and Miss Helen Hibbard, a freshman, have a larger trailer parked in the backyard of a women's rooming house. Together they pay $4.50 a month for this privilege which includes such accommodations as electricity for lights and radio.

Their trailer is a streamlined affair with a kitchen stove and sink in the "nose" of the vehicle. At the rear are two bunks, one above the other, Pullman fashion. This domicile was built by Miss Henderson's brother, a farmer near Anthony, who has taken it to the Rocky Mountains on two summer trips. The floor is carpeted with linoleum. Folding camp chairs to accommodate guests are pulled out from beneath built-in cupboards and shelves and nothing could be cozier.

New Water-Level Highway to Link Oregon Sections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—The first step in the construction of a water-level highway from Portland to Bonneville, Ore., along the Columbia River, was assured here recently when the Oregon State Highway Commission voted to spend $100,000 to link the upper and lower Columbia River highways.

This new construction will run along the northern edge of Portland and will offer a new route to the city's modern airport which is now under construction.

The building of this unit, however, is only a part of the larger task involved in completing a superhighway along the Columbia in place of the present scenic but crooked route. Such a highway is now under consideration by the state highway commission.

For representative public officials and groups, the proposed superroadway has become a major issue. The construction of the projected water-grade road from Portland to Bonneville, according to Gov. Charles H. Martin, is merely one part of the larger highway program.

University of Georgia Begins Arboretum Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga. — The forestry school at the University of Georgia has begun work on a project to plant an arboretum on property owned by the school at Whitehall. Director G. D. Marckworth plans to build an elaborate archway as the single entrance to the 750-acre tract. Along a ridge running down the middle of the land, the arboretum will be planted; and along the ridge-top will be constructed a new road.

All native Georgia trees will be included in the arboretum. Specimen trees will stand along each side of the road, with groups of the respective specimens planted behind individual trees. The remainder of the tract is rough, offering opportunity for many erosion projects. It also contains much matured timber, some of which will be cut by the students at the school's saw mill and sold for operating expenses. The old White homestead will be renovated and used to house exhibits.

General Classified

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DALLAS, Texas. The Thol House—Nicely furnished rooms and apartments for permanents and transients. Mrs. Sallie E. Ashner, 1408 Pocahontas St. Tel 2-7867

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

ANTIQUE knitted bedspread, crocheted bedspread, and braided rug for sale. W. E. Crocker, 37 Lawton Rd., Needham, Mass. Tel. Need. 1181-W.

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N. Y. C., West 57 St.—Attractive sitting room, bedroom, kitchenette; convenient, homelike; porter service, ideal transportation; $70.00. Phone Plaza 3-0097.

WILL sublet for summer; ideal hotel quiet, cool, twelfth floor Northwest, beautiful view of Manhattan, two rooms and bath, Baldwin, 23 Clark Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 226-232-236-264-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River, all outside exposure, 8 minutes to Park St., 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigeration, resident manager, 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3, Ken. 3444 or superintendent in each house.

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N. Y. C. (Nr. W. 72nd)—Attractive; elevator; large living room, bedroom, kitchenette, large closets; all transportation; reasonable. Write Box J-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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WANTED—Refined farm home in New England for boy 16 during summer. Write Box K-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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473 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklet. W. N. 3385.
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United States and Canada

(Continued)

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FLORIDA

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NEW ARCADE
Seasonable Plants and Choice Cut Flowers

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

Permanent Waves
Complete Beauty Service

ROXY BEAUTY SALON
(MISS D. CLEEVELY)
36b George St., Parramatta UW 9685

SYDNEY

'PHONE MJ 4202
Marieanne
(Lilla Scott)
Exclusive Millinery
1st Prom, City House, 264 Pitt St., City
Specializing in remodeling and Made to Order Millinery

PHILLIPS' SHOE STORE
256 GEORGE STREET
Between Hunter and Bridge Sts.

TELEPHONE: B-2604
JULIE RASBORSEK'S RESTAURANT
GROUND FLOOR, 175 PITT STREET
Between King Street and G. P. O.
British and Continental Cooking
Open from 8:45 a. m. till 8 p. m.

Winifred R. G. Steber
PIANOFORTE
Individual or Class Instruction
Children's Music Classes
29 Palings Bldgs. & Manly Lit Institute
YU 3403

JOHN TOCOVENKO
F. I. O. N. S. W.
OPTOMETRIST and OPTICIAN
7 HUNTER ST. B 2652

VIOLINIST
GERALD WALENN
F. R. A. M. (LONDON)
For Lessons Apply
STATE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
Sydney, N. S. W., Australia

F. S. Burford & Son
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CUT GLASS
OTHER GIFTS
Watch and Jewellery Repair Service
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Near David Jones Phone M. A. 4928

Diamonds, Rings, Watches, Cut Crystal
S. A. SCOTT
Opp. St. Andrew's Cathedral
566 George St.
MA 5328 Est. 1888

A. E. RICHARDS
17a Pitt Street, Sydney
Near Quay Ph. B4661
PRINTER, ETC.

S. A. SCOTT
Watchmaker and Jeweller
Specialising in Watch and Jewellery Repairs. Highest Price Given for Old Gold Jewellery
566 George St., opp. St. Andrews' Cathedral
Estab 1888 Phone M. A. 5328

L. M. Oldfield
Trained Corsetiere
Individual Corsetry
102a Hunter Street
A corset for every figure
Phone B 5260

HONEYMAN PRESS
Art and Comercial
PRINTERS
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Phone: M. A. 5516
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W. NICHOLSON
Tailor
and COSTUME MAKER
Third Floor: Ocean House
34 Martin Place
Tel B2262

GORDON BAKERY
F. SCHMEISING
trading as
J. CURRAN
BEST SERVICE, HIGHEST QUALITY BREAD. 10 PRIZES GAINED
Carts deliver from Turramurra to Chatswood—Phone: J. X 1991

MRS. CORDINER
Ladies' Hairdresser
BEAUTY CULTURE
Latest French Methods
405 New South Head Road, Double Bay
PHONE FM 1381 Est. 12 Years

Guaranteed
WATCH REPAIRS
Bring your repairs direct to the workshop.
C. F. NORTON
5 HUNTER STREET, First Floor
B. 1280 Entrance to Wynyard Station

SHIRLEY SHOES
of Quality and Value
Bedggood Shoes Stocked
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

MISS BETTY FRENCH
Typing, Multigraphing, Duplicating
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28 Martin Place BW6268

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY (Continued)

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SINGLETONS
ELECTRIC CARPET CLEANING
Estab. 23 years

SYD. B3788 • Melb. F5619

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
Pitt and Hunter Streets, Sydney

Max Factor's COSMETICS
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

CHRISTINE
Ladies' Hairdresser
Beauty Specialist
267a Elizabeth Street
M. A. 5241

OPTICIANS

Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.
23/25 Hunter Street, Sydney
E. Gardiner, Optometrist

OPTOMETRISTS

EDWARD FAY Ltd.
SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches — Oxford Street, George Street op. Regent, George Street West, Broadway, Newtown and Parramatta.

Poullars'
Australia's Largest and Best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

Rallings & Rallings
Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers
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Brisbane, Australia Phone J-2366
PHONE B.8236

Rockman's Showrooms Pty. Ltd.
One of Queensland's leading FASHION SALONS
Coats, Costumes, Frocks, Cardigans and Skirts, also Millinery
GIVE US A CALL
Rockman's Queen St., Brisbane, Australia. Opp. Commonwealth Bank.

Established 1853
Overells
(PTY) LIMITED
One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores
OVERELLS (PTY) LTD
The Valley-BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA
Visit Our Cafe for Luncheons, Afternoon Teas—Special Home-Made Cakes

TASMANIA

HOBART

Visitors to Hobart—
Mather's
DEPARTMENT STORE
Men's and Women's Apparel
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Salon
Gifts and Stationery LIVERPOOL ST.

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Windsor 6587
9 A. M.-6 P. M daily—Sat. 9 A. M.-1 P. M
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CREATIVELY— MELBOURNE'S LEADING COUTURIER
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NICHOLAS BUILDING
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Beaurepaire's
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St. Kilda Rd. *and at*
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Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Mildura
BATTERIES
PETROL
TYRES
OILS
RETREADING

DECORATION and PAINTING
TEL WINDSOR 2100
H. OLIVER & SON Pty. Ltd.
434 TOORAK RD. S. E. 2.

Speed's Shoe Stores
159 Chapel St., Prahran
248 Carlisle St. Balaclava
Cor. Hampton and Willis Sts., Hampton
Phone Win. 1557
We are glad to suit your feet and purse

Watchmaker and Jeweller
V. BOLDNER
Diamond Rings, Wristlet Watches, Trophies, Electroplate, Cutlery
All Repairs. Old Gold Bought.
McEWAN HOUSE, THIRD FLOOR
343 Lt. Collins St. Phones P-5371, L2933

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

UNCLEY PTY. LTD.
During Rebuilding Temporary Address: The Block, Collins Street
Imported Dresses Hats and Sports Wear
First Floor, Block "B"
PHONE C 8966

Now Is the Time to Plant
ROSE and FRUIT TREES
Special Catalog
POST FREE
GILL & SEARLE
73 Elizabeth St., Melb. M. 5766 Pty. Ltd.
Gifts, Lamp Shades, Colored Glass, China, etc.
THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
(Edith MacMillan)
367 Little Collins Street F. 6348

MILLIGAN MOTORS PTY. LTD.
Automobile Engineers
PETROL, OIL, BATTERIES, TYRES, etc.
Plume and Mobiloil sold here.
13 BARKLY ST., ST. KILDA
"At the Junction"
TEL. WINDSOR 2777

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES
PTY. LTD.
THRIFT SERVICE
WASHING By WEIGHT
26 Howson St.
Tels. U. 3171 and U. 3172 Malvern, S. E. 4

W. Howard Walter
OPTICIAN
115 ELIZABETH STREET
PHONE MU 2607 "NEXT McEWANS"

MELBOURNE—Brighton

F. M. STRAWS
DRAPERY STORES Pty. Ltd.
105 Church St., Middle Brighton
Branches also at
Sandringham, Hampton, Cheltenham and Balwyn

MELBOURNE Elsternwick

DRESSMAKING
Exclusive Inexpensive
MARY CLISSOLD
24 Lumeah Road, Caulfield
TEL. L. 2976

GROCER
H. W. Hemsley
408 New Street ELSTERNWICK Near Martin Street
Ring X4440 for Efficient Service and Delivery
Bon Ami. Postum. Havelock Flour sold here.
Havelock SELF RAISING FLOUR

J. J. WEBSTER PTY LTD.
ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS
TIMBER MERCHANTS AND IRONMONGERS
Plumbers, Locksmiths, Carpenters, Electricians, etc.
41 Glenhuntly Road, opp. Railway Gardens
L. 1155

Beauty Salon
VERA M. GILL
Telephone L. 4800
134 Glen Eira Road
Rippenlea

Men's Tailoring, Mercery, Hats
BRIDGE & SON
Honest Values, Newest Goods
33 Glenhuntly Road S 4 Tel. L 5383
and 158 Hampton St., Hampton XW 2723

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

DADLEY'S LTD.
Shoe Specialists
Agents for
WALKOVER and SAXONE SHOES also PACKARD SLIPPERS
200 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND

CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
D. I. C. DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

Reliable Shoe Store
Noted for Quality and Value
J. J. BROOKES
Shoe Specialist
188 Manchester Street, Christchurch (Next Civic Theatre)

G. W. BENNETT
Builder and Contractor
3 Woodchester Avenue, Christchurch
Artistic Homes Planned and Built

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

'Parnell,' With Gable and Loy, An Elaborate but Uneven Film

Angel's Holiday (20th-Fox)—Cut-up Jane Withers calls the turns for her elders and betters, making all concerned look rather foolish before she outwits the gangsters and returns home. Will please Withers fans. Robert Kent. Joan Davis, Sally Blane.—Family.

Captains Courageous (M. G. M.)—Grand films like this one go a long way toward offsetting Hollywood's less worthy productions. Exciting transcription of the Kipling sea story looks like a candidate for top honors, what with Harold Rosson's magnificent photography, an Academy Award performance by Spencer Tracy, and outstanding work in all other departments. Spoiled youngster's character is entirely changed under the guidance of a kindly Portuguese fisherman. Freddie Bartholomew, Lionel Barrymore, Melvyn Douglas, Mickey Rooney, Charley Grapewin. —Family.

I Met Him in Paris (Paramount)—Synthetic sparkle of the dialogue is accompanied by the genuine sun-drenched sheen of Idaho's Sun Valley, where the Swiss winter sports scenes were made. Claudette Colbert is followed to Europe by Robert Young and Melvyn Douglas and subsequently by her dull fiancé. There is a deal of sophisticated fun before Miss Colbert chooses the proper young man.—Adults and mature young people.

Kid Galahad (Warner Bros.)—Realism of fight scenes and appropriate performances by Bette Davis, Edward G. Robinson, Humphrey Bogart and Wayne Morris make this a picture with a punch. It retells the yarn about the grooming of a prize fighter, with offside shootings for added excitement. Sordid atmosphere may be found distasteful. Jane Bryan, Harry Carey, William Haade, Soledad Jiminez. — Adults and mature young people.

Let's Get Married (Columbia) — A pleasant surprise is this bright, rapid-fire farce about the series of short circuits ensuing when a high-voltage politician's daughter crosses wires with the hero from the weather bureau. Ralph Bellamy, Ida Lupino, Walter Connolly, Reginald Denny.—Family.

Make Way for Tomorrow (Paramount)—Finely wrought drama which treats the subject of impoverished elderly parents with sympathy, impartiality and restraint. Victor Moore, Beulah Bondi, Thomas Mitchell, Elisabeth Risdon, Fay Bainter, Barbara Read. Leo MacCarey directed.—Adults and young people.

Night Key (20th-Fox) — Grade B hokum about an inventor who avenges robbery of his patents by creating a gadget which breaks into establishments protected by double-crossing former partner's burglar alarm system. Boris Karloff abandons terrorism for a dear-old-daddy role as the inventor. Warren Hull, Jean Rogers, Hobart Cavanaugh.—Family.

Parnell (M. G. M.)—Richly caparisoned tragedy of Ireland's "uncrowned king" excels in minor incidents and characterizations, but falls short in the portrayal of its principal character by Clark Gable, who is full fathom five over his depth. Story opens with Parnell's return from America, treats of his imprisonment, friendship for Katie O'Shea, treason trial, Captain O'Shea's divorce suit, and Parnell's passing. John M. Stahl directs with a flourish the wordy script which John Van Druten and S. N. Behrman have drawn from Elsie T. Schauffler's play. Myrna Loy, Edna May Oliver, Edmund Gwenn, Alan Marshall, Donald Crisp, Billie Burke, Berton Churchill, Neil Fitzgerald.—Adults and mature young people.

This Is My Affair (20th-Fox)—Youth and beauty come off second best in a spy melodrama set against the baroque architecture and antimacassars of the later nineteenth century. Robert Taylor, commissioned secretly by President McKinley to catch a gang of bank robbers, falls in love with their leader's sister, Barbara Stanwyck. In the midst of things, the President is assassinated, leaving Bob in jail with a very thin hope of identification. Victor McLaglen, Brian Donlevy, Sidney Blackmer, Frank Conroy.—Adults and young people.

The Woman Alone (Gaumont British)—Story is introduced entirely through fine cinema technique and —during opening scenes—is an interesting film with promise of excitement. The excitement never actually materializes, however, despite certain horror scenes in the Alfred Hitchcock shocker tradition. Fewer camera wanderings for special bizarre effects would have strengthened the story about a saboteur whose happy domestic life conceals even from his wife a predilection for bombs and sand in the works. Sylvia Sidney, Oscar Homolka, Desmond Tester, John Loder.—Adults.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Call It a Day," "Step Lively, Jeeves," "Shall We Dance," "The Prince and the Pauper," "A Family Affair," "Beethoven Concerto," "April Romance," "Maytime," "Quality Street," "Wings of the Morning," "Head Over Heels in Love," "When You're in Love," "Human Adventure," "Yellow Cruise," "Lloyds of London," "One in a Million," "Born to Dance."

Young people and adults: "I Promise to Pay," "Woman Chases Man," "A Star Is Born," "Men Are Not Gods," "Symphony of Young Love," "History Is Made at Night," "Wake Up and Live," "The King and the Chorus Girl," "Lost Horizon," "Seventh Heaven," "The Good Earth," "The Soldier and the Lady," "Love Is News," "Camille," "Beloved Enemy," "Black Legion."

Adults Only: "Night Must Fall," "Masqueradé in Vienna," "Are We Civilized?" "Marked Woman," "Mystic Mountain," "La Kermesse Héroique."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays.)

Come With Me To Mexico

36

A City of Contrasts

At last we are in the City of Mexico—a city of startling contrasts.

One minute you will be sure that you are in the stylish Paris of the New World; and the next you may wonder if you are kicking up dust in old Baghdad. For example, look at that fashionable lady, with the highest of heels, step out of the swank limousine; and just ahead is a barefooted Indian girl driving a burro cart. The lady will swish into an aristocratic shop; but the girl can only look longingly at the cheap wares spread out by the everywhere-present sidewalk vender.

Back along the highway you perhaps remember seeing signs erected by the National Lottery, reading "Hacemos Hogares Felices" (ah-say'-moce o-gah'-race fay-lee'-sace —"we make happy homes"); and on the streets of the capital you see the fulfillment of this promise, for every tenth person you meet will pester you to buy a ticket for the next drawing—the vain something for nothing.

For more contrasts, ride out to Chapultepec Heights and see what must surely be the world's most extraordinary assortment of ultra-modernistic homes; then wander back through the most squalid of adobe huts. Paseo de la Reforma and Avenida Insurgentes are probably the widest boulevards you have ever traversed; but you will dodge streets so narrow that four persons could scarcely walk abreast through them.

You are seldom out of sight of huge churches; but there is little religion in them—some have been turned into libraries and schools.

And speaking of contrasts, you are in a land where "ahorita" (ah-o-ree'-tah— "immediately") really means "sometime," and where "manana" (mahn-yah'-nah — "tomorrow") always connotes "never."

And don't expect to transact any business between 1 o'clock and 3—it would be a sacrilege, for it is siesta time.

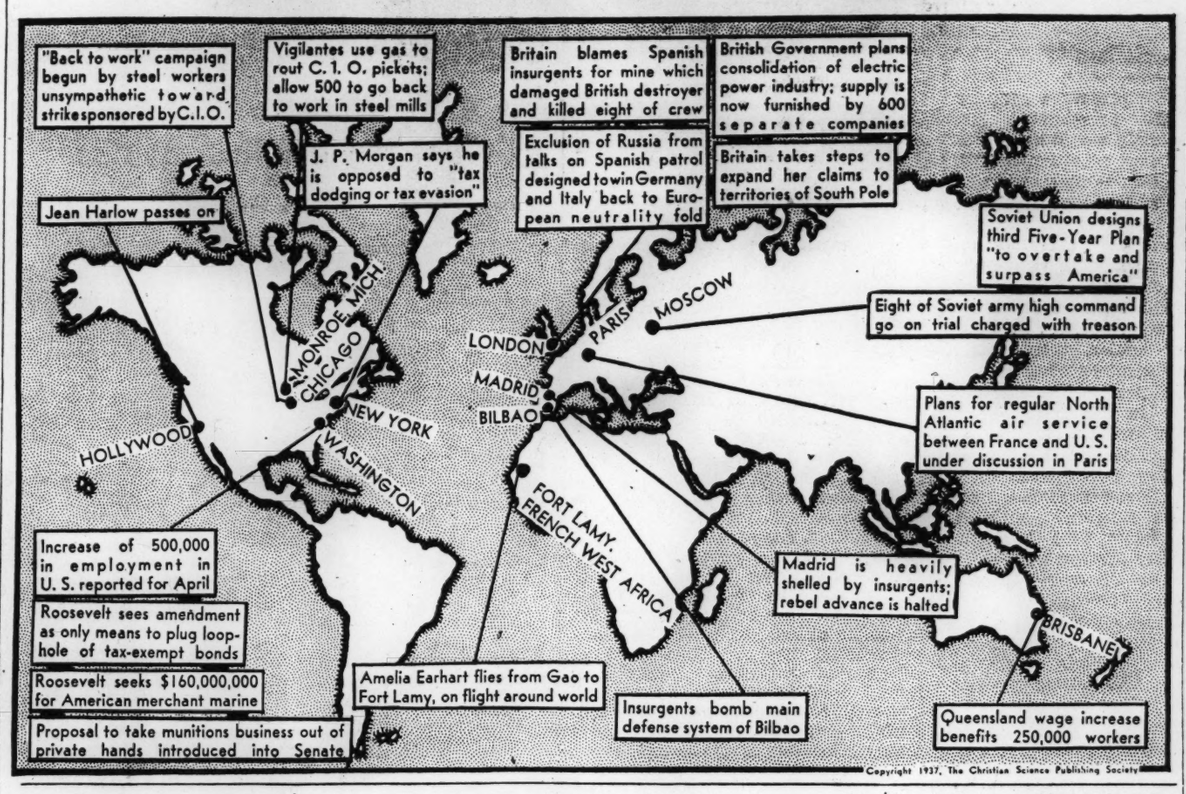
You are in the country which leads the world in its supply of mineral wealth; yet less than 10 per cent of the capital invested in the country is Mexican money!

You are in a country where there are no dollar bills; so before you have been in Mexico 24 hours, your pockets will bulge and clank with silver.

The City of Mexico, with its population of 1,300,000, is too far south to have any winter, but too high (almost 7500 feet) to have any summer. The only seasons are the wet (May through October) and the dry (November through April). And, by the way, don't be scared off by the rainy season—that means that there will be perhaps a light rain every afternoon. But the profusion of flowers will more than compensate you; and you will need a blanket at night.—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

World News of the Week at a Glance


"Back to work" campaign begun by steel workers unsympathetic toward strike sponsored by C.I.O.
Vigilantes use gas to rout C. I. O. pickets; allow 500 to go back to work in steel mills
Britain blames Spanish insurgents for mine which damaged British destroyer and killed eight of crew
British Government plans consolidation of electric power industry; supply is now furnished by 600 separate companies
J. P. Morgan says he is opposed to "tax dodging or tax evasion"
Exclusion of Russia from talks on Spanish patrol designed to win Germany and Italy back to European neutrality fold
Britain takes steps to expand her claims to territories of South Pole
Jean Harlow passes on
Soviet Union designs third Five-Year Plan "to overtake and surpass America"
Eight of Soviet army high command go on trial charged with treason
MONROE, MICH.
CHICAGO
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
HOLLYWOOD
LONDON
PARIS
MOSCOW
MADRID
BILBAO
Plans for regular North Atlantic air service between France and U. S. under discussion in Paris
FORT LAMY, FRENCH WEST AFRICA
Madrid is heavily shelled by insurgents; rebel advance is halted
BRISBANE
Increase of 500,000 in employment in U. S. reported for April
Roosevelt sees amendment as only means to plug loophole of tax-exempt bonds
Roosevelt seeks $160,000,000 for American merchant marine
Proposal to take munitions business out of private hands introduced into Senate
Amelia Earhart flies from Gao to Fort Lamy, on flight around world
Insurgents bomb main defense system of Bilbao
Queensland wage increase benefits 250,000 workers
Copyright 1937, The Christian Science Publishing Society

Sunbonnet Sue

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

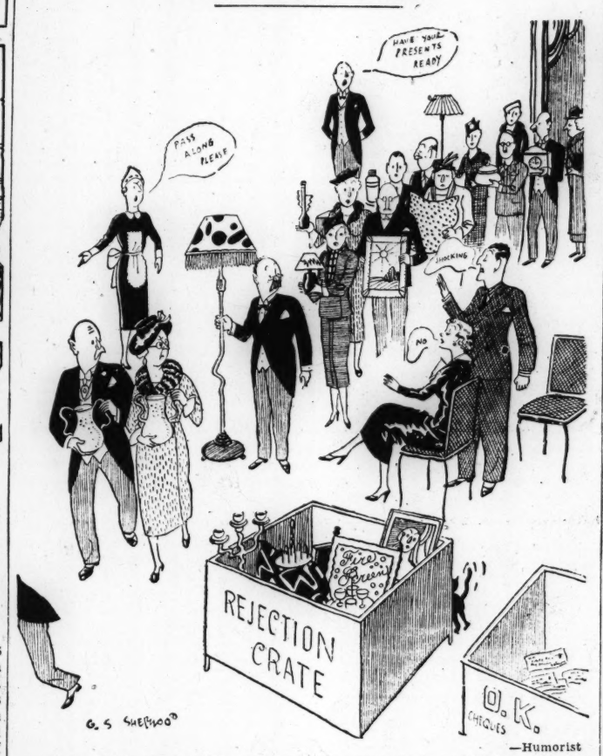
Spoon Game

Line up the players in two rows and give each one a teaspoon. Each player puts the handle of the spoon in his mouth. The first player receives two beans in the bowl of his spoon and at a given signal turns and slides his beans into the spoon of the person behind him. If the beans fall they may be picked up and placed back in the spoon of the player dropping them, but of course time is lost. The row finishing first wins.—Mrs. H. L. K., Colchester, Ill.

Quotation For Today

HONOR lies in honest toil. — PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

In Lighter Vein



—Humorist

Why not let the bridal pair have the option of rejecting unsuitable wedding presents?

Speed in Order

"What's the big rush, Mike?"

"Oh, Oi'm late to me wedding. Oi'm sure it's half over by now!"

Says the Office Boy

"If the 82,000,000 rouge compacts sold in the United States in a year were laid end to end it would save dropping them in darkened movies."

And You Don't Hang by Suspenders

"I wonder why they call these things dressing-gowns? You can't dress in one of them."

"Well, you don't take a bath in a bathrobe, do you?"

Outsmarted

The city slicker and the country visitor met in New York City before the imposing Empire State Building.

"I'm going to give you a bargain," said the city slicker. "I'm going to sell you this entire building for $2000."

"Nope, I don't want it," the country visitor replied.

"Why, what's wrong with you?" came back the slicker. "Don't you realize, man, that this is the most modern building in the world?"

"What do you mean?" countered the country lad. "Where's the well?" —Grit.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'As Little Children'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Fond du Lac, Wis.

Many examples could be given of the receptivity of children to religious training, which help to explain the great Teacher's love for them. The following two incidents have come to the knowledge of the writer:

The Sunday School teacher was explaining the First Commandment, and said, "It means that we must love God supremely."

A little girl raised her hand. "Please, what does that word mean?"

"It means that we must love God best of all."

This satisfied the child, but when she went home, she felt that some explanation was due her precious mother. Putting her arms around her neck, she said, tenderly, "Mother, you know I must love God best of all, but I love you next!"

The mother herself had not attained such heights.

A little boy had been very much afraid in the dark. Every night some one had to sit with him until he fell asleep. After he had been going to Sunday School for a few weeks, he calmly announced one evening that he did not need the customary attention.

"How is that, dear?" asked his mother.

"Well, you see, mother, before I came to this Sunday School I did not know that God is everywhere."

Older children of God may rejoice in this same assurance.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Allied—The accent is on the second syllable, *a-lide'* (*a* as in *ac*count, *i* long).

Animate — *An'-ih-mate* (first *a* short, *i* clipped-short, second *a* long).

Whatever has been animated has been made alive; it has been quickened, invigorated, inspirited, enlivened, stimulated. A sense of resultant activity is conveyed by the word.

Our word goes back to the Latin *animare*, "to give life to," from *anima*, "breath, life," akin to *animus*, "soul, mind."

Atomic force — *A-tom'-ik* (*a* clipped-short, *o* and *i* short). "Atom" is accented on the first syllable, *at'-um* (*a* short, *o* clipped-short).

"Atom" is from the Greek *atomos*, "an indivisible particle," a combination of *a*, negative prefix ("not"), and *tom*, second grade of *temnein*, "to divide." According to the latest findings of chemists and physicists, an atom is the smallest particle of a chemical element that can exist in a state of combination or can take part in a chemical change.

The atom's so-called force is attributed to the rapid orbital motion of its component parts. A disturbance seems to result in the expulsion of electrons and in the formation of a new and stable arrangement—an atom of another element of a lower atomic weight.

On and on we might be led, but with never a satisfactory explanation of the beginning of matter.

Calculus — *Kal'-ku-lus* (*a* short, first *u* as in *u*nite, second clipped-short).

The ordinary use of this word refers to the differential calculus invented by Leibnitz; and since the masters are seldom able to dismiss the subject within tens of thousands of words, only the merest generalities can be given here.

The word is from the Latin *calculus*, a pebble used in counting or calculating. As it is generally conceived today, calculus continues to be a reckoning, a method of computation involving symbols; it is a mathematical system of inferences from hypotheses or propositions indicated and treated symbolically. In Leibnitz's method, quantities are conceived as varying continuously; and where equations exist involving several quantities, the quantities are supposed to vary together, so that there will be equations between their rates of change.

The common calculus is based on finiteness, with limits and changes. But an "infinite calculus" would look away from an intricate variety of finite conceptions into an all-comprehending oneness.

Compounded — The accent is on the second syllable, *kom-poun'-ded*.

Counterfeit—*Koun'-ter-fit* (*ou* as in *out*, *e* as in *maker*, *i* short).

The Old French *contrefait*, "imitated, forged," was the immediate ancestor of our word; and through its component parts we trace it back to the Latin *contra*, "against," and *facere*, "to make." Whatever may be branded counterfeit is literally made against the genuine; in other words, it is fabricated in imitation of something else with a view to deceive. It is spurious, lacking in realness.

Incidentally, counterfeit money is best detected after a thorough study of the genuine.

Diurnal—*Di-ur'-nal* (*i* long, *u* as in *u*rn, *a* clipped-short).

The Latin *diurnus* (*dies*, "day") meant "daily, performed in a day"; and it is in this sense that we generally use "diurnal."

Enigma—*E-nig'-ma* (*e* as in *c*reate, *i* short, *a* as in *s*ofa).

An enigma is something more serious than a puzzle or a riddle; for while the latter may require thought for an adequate solution, an enigma hints at inexplicable mysteries. The word came to us from the Greek *ainigma*, "a dark saying"; and we use it to suggest a confused mystery so hidden under ambiguities and delusions that it defies solution by mortal reasoning.

Evolve—*E-volv'* (*e* as in *c*reate, *o* short).

The Latin roots *ex*, "out," and *volvere*, "to roll or turn," are combined in our word, which indicates an unfolding or expanding. In the background there is the suggestion of the gradual development of latent forces or characteristics.

Immanent — *Im'-a-nent* (*i* short, *a* as in *s*ofa, *e* clipped-short).

This word is derived from a combination of the Latin *in*, "in," and *manere*, "to dwell," and it means "inherent, indwelling, neither derived from nor passing without." It is not to be confused with "imminent" ("threatening, impending") or "eminent" ("prominent").

Nain — Two syllables, *Nay'-in* (*a* long, *i* short).

Nebulae—*Neb'-u-lee.*

Our word "nebula" ("nebulae" is the plural) is an appropriation of the Latin *nebula*, "a mist," cognate with Greek *nephele*, "a cloud." The name has come to be applied to luminous, seemingly gaseous, mists in the heavens.

There are three kinds of nebulae: (1) planetary, so named because certain stars appear to have surrounded themselves with luminous atmospheres of vast extent; (2) galactic, immense clouds of highly tenuous gas, and sometimes embracing an entire constellation; and (3) extragalactic, spirals of light which are really "island universes" quite apart from our own. Professor Hubble estimates that there are 10,000,000 such nebulae at an average distance of 200,000,000 light years from the earth (light travels at about 186,000 miles a second). Sir James Jeans adds that a telescopic photograph of a nebula such as Andromeda, the largest, "would have to be enlarged to the size of the whole of Europe before a body of the size of the earth became visible in it, even under a powerful microscope."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

"Good advice for motorists" is the subject of today's cryptic remarks:

MOTROIO RS AXBCCRD ERFSBTE, BSG HBJO KLNX LPS AXBCCRD ERFSBTE EL AQBA LAQOX HLALXREAE HBK MOTROIO RS AQOH.

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the last name of the inventor of the lightning rod —— add the number of letters in the last name of the inventor of the air brake ——; subtract the number of letters in the last name of the inventor of the telegraph ——; multiply by the number of letters in the last name of the inventor of the steam engine ——; and divide by the number of letters in the last name of the inventor of the motion picture machine ——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Try forming three different 7-letter words from the following 7 letters. Use all 7 letters in each word:

A E E G L N R

How Many Men and How Many Boys?

Ten men and boys were hired for 20 weeks to do a certain piece of work. Their total wages amounted to $3600. The men were paid $30 a week, and the boys $10 a week. How many men, and how many boys were employed?

Ancient Geographical Names

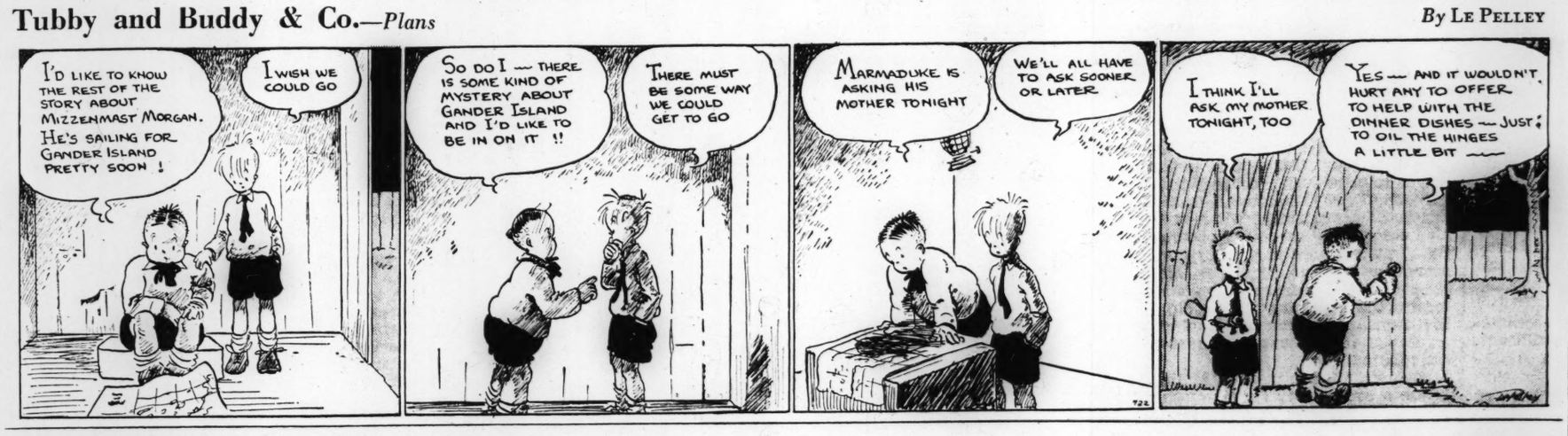
If one were to examine certain old maps, it would be found that many countries as we know them today once had different names. For example, "Erin" was once the name for "Ireland" as checked below. Can you identify the others correctly?

1	Erin	Saudi Arabia	
2	Acadia	Russia	
3	Hispania	Ireland	1
4	Cathay	Yugoslavia	
5	Flanders	Italy	
6	Hejaz	France	
7	Illyria	Spain	
8	Moscovy	Nova Scotia	
9	Normandy	Belgium	
10	Tuscany	China	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

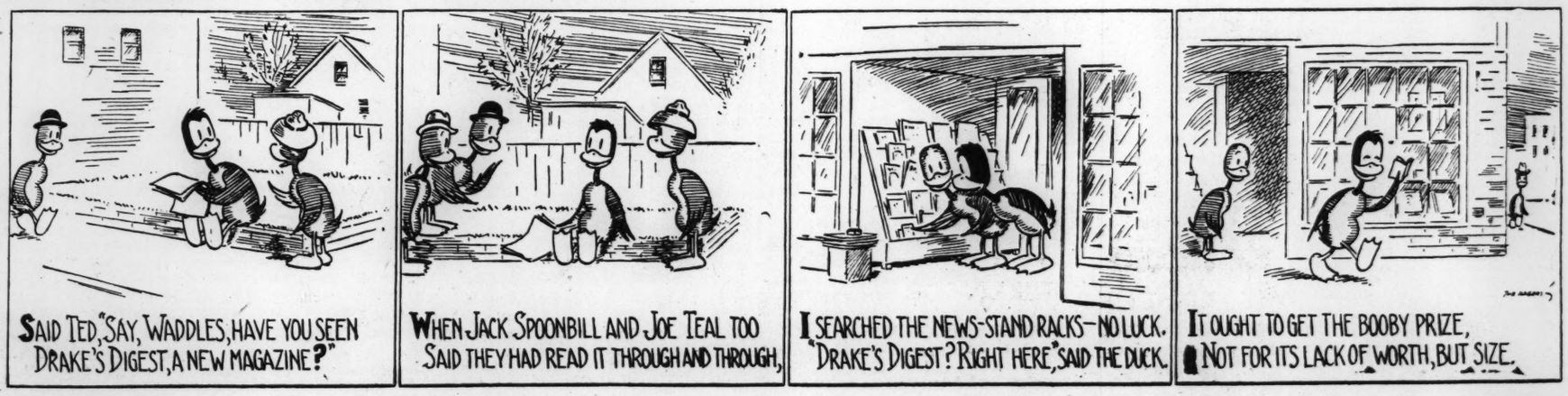
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Plans*

By Le Pelley


I'D LIKE TO KNOW THE REST OF THE STORY ABOUT MIZZENMAST MORGAN. HE'S SAILING FOR GANDER ISLAND PRETTY SOON !
I WISH WE COULD GO
SO DO I — THERE IS SOME KIND OF MYSTERY ABOUT GANDER ISLAND AND I'D LIKE TO BE IN ON IT !!
THERE MUST BE SOME WAY WE COULD GET TO GO
MARMADUKE IS ASKING HIS MOTHER TONIGHT
WE'LL ALL HAVE TO ASK SOONER OR LATER
I THINK I'LL ASK MY MOTHER TONIGHT, TOO
YES — AND IT WOULDN'T HURT ANY TO OFFER TO HELP WITH THE DINNER DISHES — JUST TO OIL THE HINGES A LITTLE BIT

The Adventures of Waddles—*A New Miniature Magazine*

By The Hagers


SAID TED, "SAY, WADDLES, HAVE YOU SEEN DRAKE'S DIGEST, A NEW MAGAZINE?"
WHEN JACK SPOONBILL AND JOE TEAL TOO SAID THEY HAD READ IT THROUGH AND THROUGH,
I SEARCHED THE NEWS-STAND RACKS—NO LUCK. "DRAKE'S DIGEST? RIGHT HERE," SAID THE DUCK.
IT OUGHT TO GET THE BOOBY PRIZE, NOT FOR ITS LACK OF WORTH, BUT SIZE.

Daily Anecdote

The Future Victory

What are the victories of war? On our own great conflicts, Sir Edward Arnold, a famous Briton, once delivered himself of a most interesting epigrammatic description.

Speaking before one of our great universities, he said: "Gentlemen of Harvard, in 1776 and 1812 you conquered your father. In the years from 1861 to 1865 you conquered your brothers. Will you permit an Englishman to say your next victory must be over yourselves?"

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Believe in traffic signals, and make your own traffic signals so that other motorists may believe in them.

Factual Figuring: 8 (Franklin) plus 12 (Westinghouse) minus 5 (Morse) times 4 (Watt) divided by 6 (Edison) equals 10.

Letter Juggling: General. Enlarge. Gleaner.

How Many Men and How Many Boys?: Four men and six boys.

Ancient Geographical Names: Erin—Ireland; Acadia—Nova Scotia; Hispania—Spain; Cathay—China; Flanders—Belgium; Hejaz—Saudi Arabia; Illyria—Yugoslavia; Moscovy—Russia; Normandy—France; Tuscany—Italy.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Anglo-American Teamwork

CAN Britain and America join in economic co-operation for peace? There is danger that in the most important field of co-operation—trade—a negative answer will soon be given. There is serious and imminent danger that the best opportunity for such co-operation that has appeared in recent years will be allowed to slip away through the large gap between two tariff policies.

A month ago there was hope that the Imperial Conference in London would find ways to reconcile Britain's imperial preference system with the United States' reciprocal trade agreements. Today both in Britain and America the current appears to be running against co-operation.

There is urgent need for the people of both countries to face the alternatives and to check minorities of special interests which would block any Anglo-American trade agreement that might subject them to new competition. An agreement is widely regarded by students of international affairs as the most hopeful key to general economic disarmament and basic political appeasement.

Yet in America are many producers who fear that any concessions in a reciprocal trade agreement with Britain would let in competing goods just at a time when domestic wages and other costs are mounting. These producers are sending stiff appeals to Washington, not only against any reductions but for the actual increasing of the tariffs behind which they operate.

In Britain are thousands of farmers who think they would be badly injured by proposed efforts to open the British market a bit to American fruit and farm products. And in the Dominions are more producers unwilling to give up their preferential position in the British market. Parliament and the Imperial Conference are hearing from them.

It is natural that these producers should oppose the opening of doors to competition which they fear. Probably competition would reduce prices and in some cases producers might not be able to continue without the indirect subsidy of tariff-fixed prices. But nothing very drastic is in prospect and any reduction in prices would mean for each country as a whole that much saving. It is safe to say that an all-round increase in trade would enrich every nation. And there is reason to believe that a trade agreement between Britain and America would lead to a breaching of trade barriers and revival of commerce.

In each country too, the trend toward fixed prices, a planned economy and political regimentation is based first of all on tariffs. Trim down that base and the forces of free competition will be aided.

But the greatest gain from a definite turn toward economic disarmament and freer trade would be the gain for peace. Exaggerated economic nationalism would then find little excuse. If raw materials could be bought—that is if possessors of raw materials were willing to accept goods in payment for them—there would be little excuse for seizing Manchuria, Ethiopia or Spanish mining areas. And the easing of economic hardships should make the peoples less ready to embark on dictatorial experiments or warlike adventures.

There is good reason to believe that once a start were made on economic disarmament the present world-wide arms race would be checked. Savings from that and from increased prosperity would more than equal and might well be used to compensate for any temporary losses of individual producers. In any case it should be recognized that the alternatives to economic co-operation for peace may be the more costly co-operation for war.

The prospects for peace are so splendid, the potentialities for good are so great from a definite move to give practical meaning and economic force to Anglo-American economic co-operation, that it is inconceivable the two nations will allow any short-sighted or partial interests to block a trade treaty.

Connecticut's Consolidation

ADJOURNMENT of the Connecticut Legislature leaves it increasingly clear that the United States is faced with a new phase of government. It is still democracy, but a democracy of centralized power in an executive rather than homely democracy of the town meeting.

The Connecticut decision to place full responsibility for budgets and personnel on the Governor is generally significant. This action was taken in an effort to consolidate 112 independent boards, bureaus and commissions into eighteen. It is a step in the direction mapped out by students of government following the Taft Economy and Efficiency study of 1912.

Supporters of this change have held that the American plan of diffused control and responsibility—a system that gained early impetus when Thomas Hooker left the Bay Colony to win, among other things, more governmental freedom in Connecticut—is too expensive, that it leads to duplication of effort. This thought is embodied in President Roosevelt's reorganization plan now before Congress.

But taxes have advanced even in the states adopting consolidation plans. The Brookings Institution recently raised questions about the practical working out of such reforms. It appears, more plainly than before, that honesty, industry, thrift and wisdom on the part of the electorate and the officials they elect are the basic requisites of good government rather than administrative form.

"Tory Socialism"?

A WEEK ago we expressed a wonder whether in the Premiership Mr. Neville Chamberlain would live up to his reputation of being tradition-bound. Particularly we had in thought his unswerving devotion to his father's political ideas. By an odd coincidence, the new Premier two or three days after gave a demonstration of his mental resiliency. He is sponsoring plans for the compulsory reorganization of the innumerable electric light and power companies into regional monopolies under, presumably, some sort of Government supervision.

It so happens that Joseph Chamberlain was responsible for the fragmentation of electricity supply in Britain. He was responsible for the electric lighting act of 1882, which, expressing Joseph Chamberlain's horror of private monopoly, restricted the limits of an electric lighting area to the boundaries of a borough. Moreover, the act forbade the companies from interconnecting or amalgamating for mutual advantage. The result was that the infant industry, which depends for its efficiency upon the size of the area served, was hobbled at birth. Private enterprise was discouraged, so that Britain has not taken advantage, as other countries have, of the electric age.

Consolidation according to the plan now sponsored by Mr. Chamberlain is the initial way of remedying this deficiency. It is in line with the recommendations of the McGowan committee. How much work is to be done may be shown by a contrast. New York and Pennsylvania together are 7 per cent bigger than Great Britain. But, while there are 635 electrical undertakings in Britain, each restricted in its area of operations, eight systems serve the two American states with 90 per cent of its light and power. Electricity is not as cheap as it should be. But, obviously, a prerequisite of cheapness is large-scale generation.

Whether Mr. Neville Chamberlain has in view the socialization of this utility as the next stage after consolidation is debatable. Apparently such a fear is at the root of the criticism of the plan which has been aroused in Britain. The newspapers gave color to that expectation by calling the plan "Tory Socialism." In point of fact, it is nothing of the sort; since the consolidation may be under the aegis of a private company, if a private company is best situated in the area of distribution to be the monopoly. But, whatever may be in the Prime Minister's thought, it is a far remove from the municipalization that was Joseph Chamberlain's dream when he fought for the 1882 act.

The different approach of the two Chamberlains is quite explainable: Joseph worked in the nineteenth century, Neville in the twentieth.

Wings Over the Western Ocean

EUROPE one day beyond America's eastern horizon! That is the amazing possibility giant air boats are expected to achieve within a month. With planes of three nations already posed for commercial flights across the north Atlantic, aviation is about to weld into a now virtually complete world network the potentially greatest trade route of the sky.

Word from Washington that official permission has geen granted a German air line to make experimental flights between Europe and America this summer gives suddenly greater impact to the impending start of airplane service over the north Atlantic. What the announcement means is that the Anglo-American monopoly vested in the Pan American-Imperial Airways system through commercial agreements most likely will have to contend with international competition before very long.

Granting of permits to German interests does not immediately insure the competition many will regard essential if trans-Atlantic air commerce is to be developed mainly with a view to the best public interests. The policy pursued by the American Government calls for a reciprocal arrangement whereby foreign air lines wishing to establish service with the United States must carry on joint operations with an accredited American concern. German interests have not yet formed the necessary partnership. But if the German experimental flights prove successful, it may help to attract American backing.

Meanwhile the French Air Ministry has begun a preliminary survey of this particular field. Europe's three-cornered activity should add impetus to commercial aviation's trans-Atlantic takeoff.

It would not be surprising if Pan American-Imperial Airways flew the relatively shorter Great Circle track via Newfoundland and Ireland the greater part of the time. It is not unlikely that Germany's close diplomatic ties with Portugal will pave the way for a German route via Lisbon and the Azores, using the floating airdromes similar to the Lufthansa system. There is some talk, too, of French experiments in the up-and-over route through the stratosphere. All of which shows there's reason enough for everybody to get in on the hangar floor.

SOMEBODY AT YALE has discovered a new musical effect that can be produced on a French horn. As far as can be determined, nothing has been done to him yet.

Child Labor Control

Book News of the Day

THE projected restrictions on child labor contained in the Black-Connery wage and hour bill, fall far short of the ambitious program of child labor control outlined by Catherine DuPre Lumpkin and Dorothy Wolff Douglas in their book, CHILD WORKERS IN AMERICA (New York: McBride. $3.50). They summon all the forces of social reform to uncompromising battle to be continued until America forbids every phase of labor for children under 16 years of age and rigidly regulates the labor of those 16 and 17.

The book quite successfully demolishes the frequent contention that there is no serious child labor problem. A population of 2,250,000 working boys and girls under 18 years of age, 250,000 of these between 10 and 13, and 400,000 of 14 and 15, add up to something like child labor. Of particular value, perhaps, is the book's statistical study of child labor in agriculture. The popular, propaganda-induced impression has been that agricultural child labor consists mainly of children doing beneficial chores on the farm. The authors reveal, however, that thousands of children labor long hours in the cotton, beet and tobacco fields as an essential part of the family labor force. Indeed, tenant farmers would find it virtually impossible to meet their landlord's demands if they did not work every available member of the family.

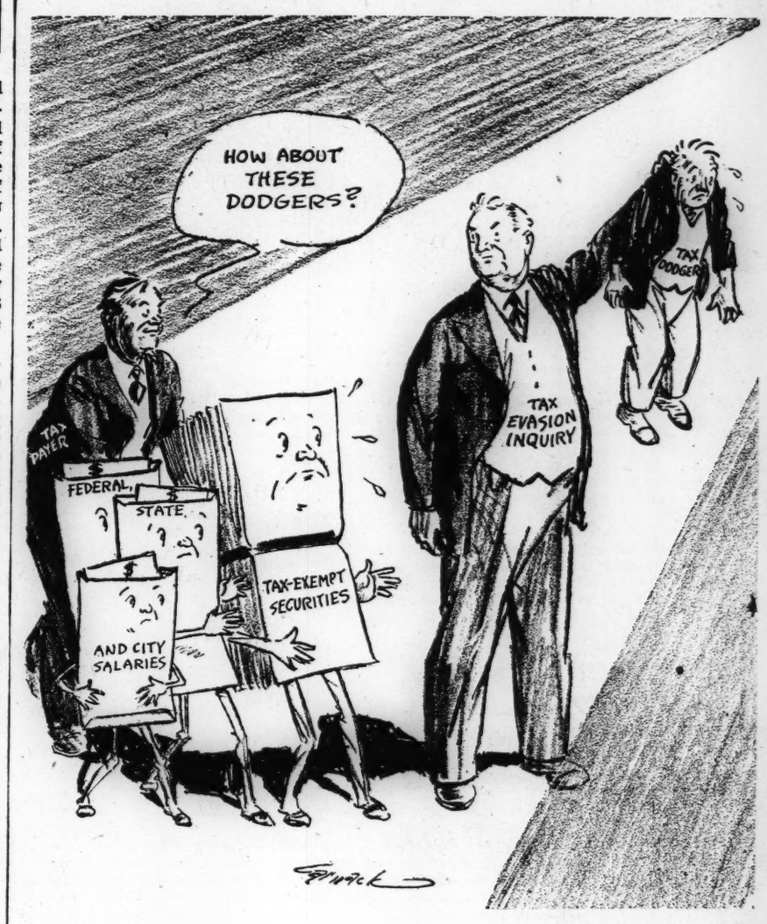
Poverty and insecurity are properly designated as the chief malefactors among the causes of child labor. And the authors rightly argue that the final conquest over child labor must be achieved through a system, the economic and social controls of which will largely banish this insecurity and poverty.

The principal deficiency of the book appears in its appraisal of the opponents of child labor. The opposition is led, according to the authors, "by organized business and it draws to itself many like minded privileged-class groups. We cannot be impressed by opponents' reasons for resisting legislative regulation of child labor, for, though many and eloquent, they turn out to be largely rationalizations of a position already held." Obviously this is a pretty sweeping generalization which, if it accords any sincerity to the opponents, presents them as people of dubious intelligence. Inadequate account is taken of the people, who being both sincere and intelligent, object to the wording of the Child Labor Amendment and hold that it should be redrawn in terms that would guard against congressional abuse of power.

The authors, however, see no good reason for fearing that Congress will pass too drastic laws under the amendment. They are firmly convinced that Congress would pass no measure that would approximate the objectives they have set forth, objectives which encompass advanced education for all as well as the abolition of child labor.

R. M. B.

Speaking of Evaders—



The Flowered Cup

THERE had never been a furrow turned on our homestead until we filed on it, but on the quarter section adjoining ours to the east someone had attempted to make a home. A slight depression in the plain, grown over again with grass, showed that sod had been removed, and four walls crumbled and washed almost to the earth's surface indicated that the sod had been used to build a cabin.

Whoever had lived there had started to dig a well, leaving a hole probably ten feet across which had later been covered with boards, now rotted away. The sides of the well had crumbled and weeds and litter had helped to fill in the space, so we had not much idea how deep the digger had gone in his futile task. Water, indeed, lay below, cool and sweet; but it was at least 150 feet down and was to be reached only with drills.

No one in our neighborhood could remember who had built that house. It had been abandoned, those who had been there longest said, before their time. Buffalo hunters or cattlemen, we thought, might have put up a soddy for temporary occupation, although that would scarcely have accounted for the well.

We children regarded the spot with some awe. There is something about a deserted house, even if it is only a grass-grown dirt wall, that puts a constraint on one's feelings, like the shadow of a cloud across the sun. But one day, when we grew a little older, we investigated the place thoroughly, hoping to find some clue of those who had lived there.

* * *

There was nothing within the walls. The wood that had gone into the roof or floor or window sills had rotted completely away, or been removed. Rust had claimed everything within its province; not so much as a tin can remained. But quite by accident we did find something, sheltered near the roots of a clump of bunch grass that had grown each summer and dried each autumn until it was nothing less than a miniature stack of hay. That something was a fragment of a cup, as we could tell by its curve and a roughness where the handle had been broken off.

It was less discolored by time and weather than might have been expected, and there stood out still plainly upon its glazed surface a tiny spray of pink roses mingled with the blue of forget-me-nots. We had flowered dishes upon our own table, but nothing, we thought, quite so dainty and delicate as this.

Mother turned our find over in her hands and held it to the light. "Why, it's fine poreclain," she said, and showed us how the shadows of our fingers struck through it, as they did not on our table ware.

That disposed of the theory of buffalo hunters or cowboys. Men "baching" on the plains seldom drank from porcelain cups. There had been a lady in that house; a lady slim and young and charming, surely. Like scientists reconstructing prehistoric man from a shin bone, we visualized a dark-eyed, soft-voiced woman of quality from a spray of roses and forget-me-nots. And the man who had tried to dig a well for her close to the doorway had been gallant, if somewhat ill-advised.

* * *

They must have come to the prairie, our parents deduced from the evidence, on the wave of immigration that populated western Kansas in the eighties, only to recede before drought and hard times, leaving the land to be reclaimed by a later and better informed wave. Perhaps they had lost everything in the ice and snow of the winter of '85-'86, when four fifths of the range cattle in western Kansas and the Panhandle districts of Oklahoma and Texas were swept away in a few bitter weeks. Then the cattlemen who belonged to that country wrote off their losses and started over, even when that start meant riding line for some more fortunate outfit. But those who would do better elsewhere packed their goods in covered wagons and headed east again, in the pathetic rout the dry lands have seen repeated so many times. The history of the short-grass country was written in such stories.

Whatever the venture that brought our vanished neighbors may have been, it is long since over and the evidence has been plowed under. The disturbed earth is level with the plain again, and the bit of flowered cup that had belonged, we thought, to a lady too delicate for our harsh winds and burning suns, is lost now beyond recovery.

MARY ZIRKLE

North . . South . . East . . West

Disrespect for Law and Order

By Frank L. Perrin

CREATE or engender disrespect for those who interpret, apply or enforce the law, and thus there is encouraged and condoned the open, vicious and flagrant violation of the law. In the earlier days in the then sparsely populated sections of the Middle West, say in the era in which Edward Eggleston wrote what many regard as his masterpiece, "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," the disrespect the big boys like "Bud Means" showed for law and order was not directed so much against the rules prescribed as against the authority which attempted to enforce and apply the rules. At home and in the neighborhood, "Bud" and his companions had been taught that embarrassing regulations which could not be enforced were really not to be regarded at all seriously.

It may be agreed that if the heads of the families in the "Hoosier Schoolmaster's" district had taught the boys and girls that the rules were to be respected and observed because they were the rules, the problems of enforcement would have been minimized. And that, as a general proposition, applies to all of our experiences as members of the great human family and as units in the community of nations. Laws, once established and duly propounded, provide a rule of action which establishes the social, industrial and political status of all to whom the laws apply.

* * *

At this moment the opportunity is presented for a serious and enlightening study of the effects of what may be referred to as official disrespect for established law and the accepted code of procedure under democratic government. There has grown up, not by chance and not alone through inadvertence or ignorance, in the United States especially, a popular doubt as to the reasonableness, the integrity and the official honesty of those who, by agreement and under the Constitution, must interpret the law. The Supreme Court, and all federal and state courts of limited and lesser jurisdiction and authority occupy, in relation to those governed, somewhat the same position as that occupied by "Bud Means'" parents. It is they who inspire either respect or disrespect for the governing authority—for the law itself.

It cannot be said, truthfully or honestly, that the moral influence of the courts has not at all times been salutary. This certainly cannot be said of the highest tribunal. It has inculcated respect, and this respect has demanded obedience. But as doubt has been expressed by those whose views have been highly regarded as to the soundness, honesty and wisdom of these interpretations and of the interpreters themselves, there has been an increasing and disconcerting tendency to become disrespectful of the courts and of the law itself.

* * *

Remove the foundational underpinnings of society, of government, of fraternal associations, of religious organizations, and of the family itself, and the result is discord, dissent, rebellion, confusion and chaos. Something in some degree approaching one or the other of these conditions is the threatening menace which society in America and in some other countries faces today. Those who will not respect and regard laws made for them by their actual or tacit assent will not, in time of stress or emergency, or under the temptation of selfish impulses, respect or observe serious commitments or obligations voluntarily assumed.

When laws and ordinances, prescribed or commonly imposed under democratic government, come to be regarded as mere scraps of paper, the safeguards of society, industry, the home, and even of the state itself are threatened with actual destruction. Today, in industry, we see this wanton disregard displayed. This, I insist, is because of false leadership and the unwise sponsoring of fantastic and recognized unsound theories of true government. Those easily convinced or impressed insist that the actuating inspiration which prompts unrest and disobedience can be traced to high sources within. Right or wrong, it is becoming increasingly apparent that at or near this high source there is being exerted and made manifest an influence opposed to and in every way antagonistic to accepted and supposedly established American ideals and idealism.

The "Hoosier Schoolmaster," as I remember the story, won out in the end. He established, or re-established respect for and obedience to the law. He didn't change the law to suit the whims of the boys in the school, and he didn't accept the misinterpretation of the law offered by ignorant or selfish advisers.

The Wide Horizon

For Harmony on the Danube

By R. H. Markham

VIENNA

CENTRAL EUROPE and the Danube valley embrace all or part of eight states and contain approximately as many people as there are in the United States. They are divided among ten nationalities, speaking twenty different languages or dialects. No other part of Europe constitutes such an ethnographical mosaic.

Much friction has long existed among these different elements. That was one of the causes of the World War and was not ended by the peace treaties. It is still acute and at present all these states and peoples are trying to work out a method of general co-operation.

The situation represents wheels within a wheel, or, according to the latest diplomatic formulas, axes crossing axes. Here many sets of rivalries meet. First there is that between two groups of great powers; then that between two groups of small powers; after which comes that among three types of Christianity and between the two dominant kinds of government. Here the Bolsheviks meet National Socialists, Fascists and Liberals. Here Germany meets France; Orthodox, Protestant and Roman Catholic churches meet; the Little Entente meets Austria and Hungary. So the situation is very complicated; and the greater the complexity, the stronger the desire for harmony.

* * *

Before the World War, a kind of harmony existed. Most of Central Europe was then comprised within a single Empire, Austria-Hungary. That state was allied with Germany and Italy and tended to dominate Serbia, Bulgaria and Roumania, so there was much co-operation. As people here look backward, that old Empire in which one could travel with one currency and no passport from the Dniester and the Carpathians to the Bay of Cataro seems like a dream. It was an almost ideal economic unit. Many of the peoples living in the Danube valley in 1910 were certainly better off economically than many of those living here now.

But still, some of them were dissatisfied politically. Racial considerations were just as important as economic ones; flags were as precious as food; dialects as vital as dinners. So Austria-Hungary broke into pieces. Now the pieces are trying to come together, but politics take precedence over economics. Consequently no sufficient basis for an understanding has been found. Every move causes intense excitement throughout the whole of Europe, because every development affects the interests of great powers.

For example, Kurt von Schuschnigg, Chancellor of Austria, recently met Benito Mussolini at Venice and Signor Mussolini let it be understood that he desired closer co-operation between Vienna and Berlin but not between Vienna and Prague. That caused consternation in Paris, and deep concern in London, because it tended to strengthen Germany's influence here.

Many attempts also are being made to form a new "inner triangle," that is, to bring Vienna, Budapest and Prague into close relations, but that arouses opposition in Rome and Berlin because it is said to be directed against Germany. Dr. Milan Hodza, Premier of Czechoslovakia, is especially active in promoting this project.

* * *

Roumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia also propose co-operation with Hungary, but that is rejected by the Budapest government and disapproved by Rome, because it presupposes Hungary's acceptance of the present European map and the confirmation of the status quo. Hungary's rejection of such a plan has repeatedly been made clear.

No sooner do Central European statesmen meet in London, where they are subject to the influence of British and French Foreign Ministers, than Gen. Herman Göring rushes to Venice, Signor Mussolini accompanies him back to Germany to see Herr Adolf Hitler, and the King of Italy goes to Budapest.

Thus the powers checkmate each other and progress is being blocked on every road. And in the meantime, extreme poverty exists among millions of peoples in the rich Danube valley. Official data show that the buying power of the Austrian masses is steadily sinking.

If the great powers could come to an agreement, a basis of co-operation for the small states could be worked out. It would be somewhat as follows: Germany and Italy are Central European powers so must be included as vital elements in any combination. No plan can succeed that is designed as a weapon of France and Great Britain against Germany. Hungarian minorities in Roumania must be assured of fair treatment and of cultural independence. The doctrine of theoretical, peaceful treaty revision must be accepted by Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia, while Hungary must promise not to support any movement toward treaty revision by force. Vienna and Budapest must give assurance not to restore the Hapsburgs. The sovereignty and independence of each state must be respected by all the others.

Such a minimum program might be accepted for a period of five years and would give comparative security and great advantages to all parties. It would require mutual concessions, but concessions bringing benefits.